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# Victoria Daily Times.

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V. L. 35

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1902.

NO. 22.



## Souvenir Goods


We have them in great  
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**Enamel Souvenirs, Belt Buckles, Hat Pins,  
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require and we will guarantee that the ar-  
ticles you buy will be the best value you  
ever received.

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Has advanced, but for a short time we will  
sell Ogilvie's Hungarian at \$1.25 a sack.  
Don't miss this offer.

B. C. Granulated Sugar, 25 lbs. .... \$1.00  
B. C. Granulated Sugar, 50 lbs. .... \$1.75  
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B. C. Yellow Sugar, 50 lbs. .... \$1.75

These prices are for this week only—so  
soon is the time to buy your grocerying  
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**YOUR DINNER**

Is supplied with a poor POTATO. Try  
us for a change. Every sack guar-  
anteed No. 1 choice.

**SILVERSTEIN FEED CO.,**  
City Market.

**TO GULF OF MEXICO.**

Syndicate Arranging for a Long Electric  
Railway.

(Associated Press.)  
Waterloo, Iowa, May 23.—A double  
track electric railway from the borders of  
Canada to the Gulf of Mexico will be a  
realization within the next few days, if  
the plans of a syndicate of Mississippi  
valley capitalists are carried out. The  
railway, according to present plans, will  
start near the Lake of the Woods, and  
will follow the Mississippi valley to the  
Gulf.

**SHOT BY HIS WIFE.**

(Associated Press.)  
Pittsburg, Pa., May 23.—Joseph Pear-  
son, a jockey, was shot and instantly  
killed by his wife, Louise, at the latter's  
home in Eggenborough last night. He  
was about to brain her when she fired.

# DISASTER AT FERNIE

## Terrible Explosion in Mines in the Crow's Nest Pass, in Which Over One Hundred Lives Are Believed to Have Been Lost.

For the first time in the history of the  
new coal mines being opened up by the  
Crow's Nest Coal Company, an appalling  
disaster has overtaken the men engaged  
in the development of the vast coal beds,  
of which Fernie is the centre. Last night  
a terrible explosion announced to the  
families living along Coal creek, in the  
vicinity of the pit mouth and to the in-  
habitants of the young city of Fernie, a  
few miles distant, that the most dreaded  
of all events in a mining camp—an ex-  
plosion in the workings—had taken place.  
No. 2 shaft, the driest, and gasiest of  
the tunnels had justified the apprehen-  
sion which has frequently been expressed  
regarding it by the government inspector,  
and death in its most terrible form had  
come upon the men working there. The  
extent of the disaster was of course  
problematical, but it was known that  
about 175 men were in the tunnel, and  
of these only thirty or forty could be ac-  
counted for, while the return of the fel-  
low parties from the tunnel with the  
bodies of ten or more lifeless miners told  
only too truly of the deadly work of the  
afterdamp.

Although the accident took place at 7  
o'clock last night it was not until this  
morning that the first intimation of it  
reached the outside world. The first  
man to be notified here, was William  
Ferne, of Oak Bay, who early this  
morning received a wire from Mr. C.  
Wrigglesworth, a relative, who is em-  
ployed in the mines. The dispatch was  
very brief, and merely announced the  
fact that an explosion had taken place in  
mines 2 and 3, and that about 125 min-  
ers were dead.

Although the telegraph wires were at  
once set in motion to ascertain further  
particulars, the town was lost in bar-  
ren attempts to get into the coal town.  
The telegraphic facilities there are lim-  
ited, and the excitement naturally would  
further increase the difficulty of getting  
a coherent story of the sad affair to the  
outside world. It was a repetition of  
what occurred when a similar fatality  
fell upon Cumberland, and when the  
greatest difficulty was experienced in get-  
ting into telegraphic connection with that  
place.

Mr. Fernie, after whom the mines  
were named, he being the discoverer of  
them, shared in an extraordinary degree  
the general anxiety for intelligence.

In the afternoon more details were  
available, and the Times before going to  
press was in possession, through the As-  
sociated Press and special dispatches, of  
what may be regarded as practically a  
complete story of the disaster as far as  
can be ascertained up to this time.

### MINERS ENTOMBED

#### It Is Feared Number of Dead Will Be Over One Hundred and Fifty.

(Associated Press.)  
Ferne, May 23.—A terrible explosion  
occurred last night about 7.30 in No. 2  
shaft of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.,  
extending to No. 3 shaft.

Many men were working in the mine  
at the time.

The work of rescue is being hurried  
forward, and assistance from all avail-  
able sources is being rushed to the  
rescue.

The presence of coal damp added great  
danger to the work of rescue.

Out of some two hundred miners at  
work in the mine at the time the explo-  
sion occurred, only 25 or 30 are known  
to have escaped.

Already eight or ten dead bodies have  
been taken out.

Of the 150 or 175 men entombed, it is  
feared that a large percentage is lost.

Perfect order prevails, although a ter-  
rible gloom has set over the town. The  
scene is heartrending in the extreme.

The wall of the widow and orphan is  
heard on all sides.

Those known to be dead are: Stephen  
Morgan, John Halley, James and Douglas  
Muir, Thos. Fairfield and son.

It will be impossible to get full par-  
ticulars for some time.

### MINE IS NOT ON FIRE

#### Ventilation Is Being Restored and Bodies May Be Reached To-morrow.

(Special to the Times.)  
Vancouver, May 23.—Latest advices  
from Fernie say the mine is not on fire.

and ventilation is being gradually re-  
stored. It is expected all the bodies will  
be reached not later than to-morrow  
morning.

### A NANAIMO VICTIM

#### Robert Lamb, a Former Resident of the Coal City, Among the Dead.

(Special to the Times.)  
Nanaimo, May 23.—The friends of  
Robert Lamb have received a message  
that he is among the victims at Fernie.  
He formerly resided here and is married.

### PROMPT ACTION

#### Subscriptions to Be Collected at Nanaimo In Aid of Sufferers.

(Special to the Times.)  
Nanaimo, May 23.—Acting promptly  
on intelligence of the disaster at Fernie,  
Mayor Manson has authorized the re-  
ceiving of contributions for a relief fund  
at the gates leading to the grounds where  
the celebration is held today and to-  
morrow. Contributions will be received  
by persons specially appointed to receive  
them, and they will be forwarded in due  
course. The disaster naturally appeals  
strongly to Nanaimo. The greatest  
anxiety is felt here for particulars, as  
many have friends in the mines there.

### THE FERNIE MINES

#### Are Situated About Six Miles From the Town—The Shafts Are Connected.

Nos. 2 and 3 mines, in which the ex-  
plosion occurred, are connected, and the  
inspector of mines has pointed out in his  
reports that an explosion in the one  
would be apt to affect the other. No. 2  
mine was the one in which the air was  
driest and dustiest, and from which most  
apprehension has therefore always been  
felt. This mine also gave off gas when  
the mine was at work. Although No. 3  
was wet, an explosion in No. 2 was there-  
fore likely to affect No. 3. In the opinion  
of the inspector a proper use of the ven-  
tilating fan which the company has kept  
constantly in use, an enlargement of the  
air-ways, keeping the brattice close into  
the face, putting stoppings in as required,  
and maintaining good discipline, should  
result in a fair exemption from danger.

The Fernie mines are one of three  
camps which the Crow's Nest Coal Com-  
pany operates, namely, Fernie, Michel  
and Morrice, all within a few miles of

each other. The Fernie mines are situ-  
ated six miles out of the town, and are  
in the most advanced stage of develop-  
ment. Three seams are being worked  
here as follows:

No. 1 tunnel enters the face of the  
mountain on the right side of Coal creek.  
This tunnel is gaseous, the miners op-  
erate with safety-lamps and the mine is  
ventilated by the separate split system  
by a Chandler fan, and in other ways.  
This mine is dry, but not dusty, and the  
coal is brought out by electric motors.

Opposite No. 1 tunnel, and entering the  
face on the other side of Coal creek, is  
No. 3 Deep (or Dip), one of the two  
mines involved in the catastrophe. This  
mine is ventilated from the surface, the  
air being taken from the surface. The  
mine is a wet one, and its ventilation and  
general safety have been favorably re-  
ported on by the inspectors.

No. 2 Deep (or Dip), the other mine  
involved in the disaster, is worked in  
connection with No. 3, the same fan being  
the motive power for ventilation in both  
mines. No. 2, as already mentioned, has  
been regarded as the most dangerous of  
the three, although ventilation and gen-  
eral conditions in it have been steadily  
improving.

The coal from these mines is brought  
out on the level, there being no shafts,  
but through a trolley, with a dumping  
capacity of ten tons a minute.

### Mine Was in Good Shape

#### Notwithstanding that the report of In- spector Dick in the last published report of the department of mines states that No. 2 mine is somewhat of a menace, it will be a great satisfaction to the public to learn that the conditions which he re- ported as menacing at that time have all been eliminated. The management have shown themselves to be deeply desirous of protecting not only their own property, but the lives of their work- men. About a month ago the provin- cial mining inspector, W. F. Robertson, received Inspector Dick's last report, and it was gratifying to learn from it that cause for apprehension had practically been removed. The report, which has not yet been published, states that the new fans which were installed about six months ago are furnishing an excess of air with a reserve of 40 per cent, which was not required.

It is evident, therefore, that the cause  
of the accident were not those which  
might be anticipated from the last pub-  
lished report of the inspector.

In one of his reports Mr. Dick refers  
to the fact that there were a great  
many foreigners in No. 2, and although  
some of them seemed to disregard the  
fact that a safety lamp improperly used  
is not a safety lamp at all. The cause  
of the accident may be found in this fact,  
but of course up to the present time is  
pure conjecture.

### The Inspector's Report

#### The department of mines this morning

received from Inspector Dick a telegram  
stating that a terrible accident had taken  
place in mines 2 and 3. His figures dif-  
fer somewhat from those given by the  
Associated Press, as he states that there  
were 133 men in the mine when the  
catastrophe took place, of whom 24 are  
accounted for. Five bodies he states  
have been recovered.

### Departmental Promptitude

#### As soon as notified of the disaster the department of mines forwarded instruc- tions to the gold commissioners and to other government officials to take prompt steps to alleviate all distress and to furnish whatever aid lay in their power.

### THE COAL COMPANY

#### Something About the Organization Which Owns the Fernie Mines.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company, pro-  
prietors of the Fernie mines, is the out-  
growth of the enterprise of a syndicate  
of Victorians. In 1886 Wm. Fernie, who  
resides at Oak Bay, learning that the  
Galt company had applied for a charter  
through the Crow's Nest Pass, interested  
a number of other gentlemen, who put  
an exploring party in the field with Mr.  
Ferne at its head.

The little syndicate, who thus laid  
the foundation for the greater corporation,  
consisted of C. Baker, Wm. Fernie, F.  
C. Fernie, V. H. Baker, J. D. Pemberton,  
E. Bray, J. E. Humphreys and E.  
W. Aymer.

One week after taking the field in  
1887 the party found the first seam on  
Martin creek. This they named the  
Jubilee, it being found within a few  
days of the Queen's Jubilee anniversary.  
Ledge after ledge were discovered in the  
years following. Then the B. C. South-  
ern charter was obtained, for the col-  
lection of which the company was to  
receive 20,000 acres a mile. They after-  
wards purchased 11,000 acres from the  
government.

For a time the company was threat-  
ened with extinction by the U. P. R., but  
mainly through Mr. Fernie's efforts,  
who hung on to his holdings when others  
weakened, the co-operation of Senator  
Cox, Robt. J. Gray, Elias Rogers, Cal.  
Pellett, and other influential capitalists  
was enlisted, and the future of the  
company was assured.

Since that the B. C. Southern railway  
has been constructed as a feeder to the  
Great Northern, enormous sums have  
been built, and Fernie himself has  
sprung from a hamlet to one of the most  
promising cities in Canada. The output  
of the company's mines are almost daily  
increasing, while the superior coking  
qualities of the coal makes it desirable  
for the finest steam purposes. It is es-  
timated that the company has in its lands  
a coal deposit of twenty-two billions of  
tons.

The mines are now under the manage-  
ment of T. N. Stockert.

### BROOKLYN HANDICAP

#### Large Field of Highly Trained Horses Will Contest To-morrow's Event.

(Associated Press.)  
New York, May 23.—Since the great  
Hanover was the first Brooklyn handi-  
cap in 1887 no such field of highly trained  
and widely "outed" aspirants have come  
together as to be one which will line up to-  
morrow for the sixteenth renewal of the  
classic race at Gravesend. Of the prob-  
able starters, four are three year olds,  
but it looks as if none of them is likely  
to duplicate the feat of Conroy, who won  
last year, scoring the first three-year-old  
triumph in a Brooklyn handicap. Unless  
some dark horse develops phenomenal  
speed and courage, it is fair to expect  
that Advance Guard and Herbert will  
be fighting it out at the end. If the  
track should be heavy, Herbert's chances  
will be improved.

### NOT ALARMED

#### Council of Martinique Does Not Con- sidered Wholesale Emigration Necessary.

(Associated Press.)  
Paris, May 23.—A dispatch received  
here from the governor of Martinique,  
M. L'Huere, dated yesterday, says: "I  
have consulted with the council of the  
colonies on the subject of total or partial  
evacuation of the island. They are  
unanimous in declaring that such a mea-  
sure is not justified at the present time.  
A trans-Atlantic line steamer, now un-  
dergoing repairs here, might be utilized  
to transport those who are desirous of  
emigrating. About 1,000 persons are  
leaving by the steamer Versailles, and  
others are sailing on the Ville d'Alger  
for Trinidad and Cayenne. There have  
been no new fatalities."

### LOVATT'S SCOUTS SURPRISED BOERS

#### AND CAPTURED MOST OF THEIR SUPPLIES

### Peace Regarded as Assured in South Africa, but Official Declaration is Still Lacking.

(Associated Press.)  
London, May 23.—Peace in South  
Africa is regarded as assured, but an  
official declaration to that effect is still  
lacking, and there is nothing official to  
indicate when an announcement may be ex-  
pected.

Opinion is divided as to whether a  
statement on the situation will be issued  
to-day or whether it will be reserved  
for meeting of the House of Commons  
on Monday. It seems, however, at the  
best that only the basis of peace terms  
will be before the ministers, and that if  
they are accepted the discussion of the  
details may still occupy some time dur-  
ing which it is presumed, an armistice  
will be declared.

In the meanwhile, outside the Boer  
commandos immediately connected with  
the peace negotiations, fighting con-  
tinues. Lovatt's Scouts surprised  
Fouché's command in Cape Colony on

### Wednesday last, and captured most of the Boer supplies.

Interesting references to peace are con-  
tained in a letter from Klerksdorp,  
Southwestern Transvaal, dated April  
25th. It says: "Seventy to eighty thou-  
sand British troops are here waiting for  
General Delarey's answer from the peace  
conference, and every hour we are ex-  
pecting them (the Boers) to march in and  
surrender. We have actually sent out  
wagon loads of clothes to enable them  
to come in to-day. There is every pros-  
pect of peace. Lord Kitchener comes  
here from Pretoria every other day and  
seems to be in particularly good spirits.  
He actually smiles, and that's a thing  
he not often does. We attach great im-  
portance to these smiles in regard to  
peace."

### Majority Favor Peace

#### London, May 23.—The cabinet meet- ing adjourned at 5.10 p. m.

The Associated Press has ascertained  
that the government regards the war as  
practically ended.

Advices received by the war office in-  
dicate that whatever decision the ven-  
ueing conference may arrive at, most,  
if not all the Boer leaders who went to  
Pretoria will not continue the fight. The  
present negotiations are merely for the  
purpose of enabling the Boer leaders to  
"save their faces."

### MILITARY TOURNAMENT

#### London, May 22.—King Edward opened the Royal military tournament at the Agri- cultural hall in south-state this afternoon.

His Majesty, who wore a field marshal's  
uniform, and who was accompanied by  
Queen Alexandra, was received by the  
commander-in-chief of the forces, Lord  
Roberts, the headquarters staff and a naval  
guard of honor.

Coal at Toronto has gone up 50 cents  
per ton. The strike is given as a reason.

### PUGILIST DEAD

#### Died From Injuries Received in a Box- ing Match.

(Associated Press.)  
Boston, Mass., May 23.—Boxer  
Tommy Noonan is dead, as the result of  
a blow sustained in a boxing match with  
Eddie Dixon, of Chicago, at the Lenox  
Athletic Club last night. Dixon is in-  
stantly having succumbed to the police  
immediately after it became apparent  
last night that Noonan had received a  
serious injury. While generally known in  
sporting circles as Tommy Noonan the  
dead boxer's real name was John Cas-  
sady, and his home was in Chelsea. He  
was 30 years of age.

### COREIGAN'S SUCCESSOR

#### Rome, May 23.—The Vatican is dis- cussing the probability of the arch- bishop of New York sending in the name of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., with the names of Bishop Charles McDonnell, of Brooklyn, and Auxiliary Bishop John M. Farley, of New York, as candidates from whom the propaganda shall select a successor to the late Arch- bishop Coreigan of New York. The be- lief in this possibility is based on the idea that the Catholics of the arch- diocese are ambitious to have a Cardinal as the Archbishop, and that none of the American archbishops or bishops have such a good chance of obtaining the scarlet biretta as Archbishop Ireland.

Word reaches Winnipeg that Miss  
Murray and Miss Longhouse, Mani-  
toba young ladies, who volunteered for  
teaching service in South Africa, be-  
came engaged on the voyage across the At-  
lantic, and both will return to England to  
become brides, after completing a year's  
service in Africa.

### ISOLATED BY FLOOD

#### Canover, Iowa, May 23.—The town of Decatur, Iowa, has been cut off from communication with other points for the last 48 hours. The storm of Tuesday last flooded the valley from Canover to Decatur, sweeping away railroad bridges, tracks and telegraph poles and flooding the town.

### CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING

#### Helen, Mont., May 23.—H. H. Mater- son, formerly cashier of the First Na- tional Bank of Great Falls, was yester- day indicted on ninety counts on the charge of embezzling \$108,000, while he was cashier of the bank. The testimony before the grand jury disclosed the fact that Matereson was at one time \$238,000

### FOREST FIRES

#### Quebec, Que., May 23.—Forest fire in the Lake St. John region have destroyed several buildings and a lot of pulp wo- d.

Two hundred leading furniture man-  
ufacturers of the country who went to  
Chicago on Tuesday to attend the an-  
nual business meeting of the National  
Association of Furniture Builders and Case  
Manufacturers, yesterday formed a com-  
bination which will control the furniture  
output of the United States. The capital  
represented in the combination is about  
\$25,000,000.

Good cutlery is essential to every well  
furnished dinner table. Write to Ross,  
the world famous maker of J. W. Fos-  
ter & Sons, Sheffield, cutlery to His Ma-  
jesty the King.



## JUST 20 YEARS AGO



We established ourselves on the corner of Port and Douglas streets as Prescription Drug Store. The steady growth of our business year by year has placed us in a position to purchase goods in wholesale quantities and take advantage of all discounts that cash will secure. We are going to give our customers the benefit of our business position. It will pay you to deal with us, for we are careful and our prices are established. We have, during the past 20 years dispensed over 300,000 prescriptions (that is our experience). Our prescription department is acknowledged second to none in the Coast in accuracy of dispensing. None but the most reliable drugs and chemicals find their way into our establishment. Our motto—Quality first, price after. We are prompt, we are careful. None but experienced dispensers employed at

## CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

## QUIET RESTORED AT PORT DE FRANCE

## THERE HAS BEEN NO GENERAL EXODUS

From the Island, But Many Have Gone to Different Points—Trip of the Suchet.

Paris, May 22.—The ministry of the colonies has not received any dispatch from the island of Martinique to-day. The government is considering the possibility of the necessity for the evacuation of Port de France and even of the whole island. The ministers do not believe that any such emergency will arise, but they are taking all the necessary measures to meet it if it does.

According to the latest advices received here, quiet is restored at Port de France, and there has been no general exodus of the population, though 1,000 persons have gone to the island of St. Lucia, and 3,000 more have returned to the towns and villages in the extreme southern part of the island. Those who remain at Port de France are calmer.

Near Mount Pelée. Port de France, Martinique, May 22.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with M. Cléve, a member of the colonial legislature of Martinique, who recently explored the vicinity of Mount Pelée. He said:

"I started on Friday last for Mount Pelée by the cable leading along the coast from Baie Pointe and accompanied by M. Telliane, Chancelier, chief engineer of the sugar works. I reached a height of 1,235 metres without difficulty and was able to ascertain that the present crater is about 300 metres in diameter. On the east it is overlooked by Morne Lacroix, the culminating point of the island, having an altitude of 1,350 metres, which is completely crumbled and missed at its base, as a result of the volcanic action, and might easily collapse. The Morne Petit Bonhomme has an incandescent aspect."

"In order to make known our presence at the point where stood, I waved a piece of white cloth attached to a stick in the air, which was replied to by a corresponding signal from an inhabitant of Morne Rouge, who signalled to me in this manner in order to show that he saw it."

"We felt a number of electric commotions, and our shoes were damaged by the heat. The pond, which was situated near Morne Lacroix, is completely dried up. The iron cross which stood at the foot of the mountain has been melted. Only the base of masonry on which the cross stood and the lower part of the foot of the cross can be seen."

"The rims of the crater have very much changed in appearance. The heat where we stood was intense and the whole aspect of the mountain was terrible. Stones fell around us and we picked up large pieces of sulphur which, however, we were unable to retain in our possession. The whole spot was charged with electricity which became so violent that we were obliged to retreat."

"Our descent from the mountain was more difficult than our ascent. A blinding rain of ashes fell upon us and the engine was nearly killed by a large stone which fell near him. We succeeded in reaching Baie Pointe on our return, after having been for hours on the mountain under the most dangerous circumstances."

The recent rains of ashes and volcanic rocks weighing as much as 70 grammes, which have fallen here, caused so much consternation among the inhabitants of Port de France that those who have not left the city are anxious to do so, and large numbers are emigrating to the island of Guadeloupe, where it is now estimated 1,200 people from Martinique have already sought shelter. During her last exploring trip about the island the French cruiser Suchet, which did not stop at St. Pierre, noticed that all the formerly cultivated land between Grande Rivière and Marigot has been completely destroyed. The inhabitants of those two towns have suffered and are still suffering a great deal, but they have not yet determined to abandon these localities, and efforts are being made to supply them with provisions.

The Suchet also reports that as she approached that part of the island where the land was in a better state of preservation, especially between Macouba and Lorraine, a shower of stones and sulphur caused those of the population of Morne Rouge who had remained there to hastily evacuate that place. For a time some apprehension was felt regarding the safety of the detachment of French troops quartered at Le Carbet, but there has been no loss of life among

Indians. Prophecy a Hot Summer. Last year during the hot summer months there were many people who suffered from thirst and asked their grocers for Mason's Celebrated English Root Beer, but the supply was not sufficient. This year Mr. George Carter, agent for Newell's Root Beer, has received a large consignment to supply the trade. Ask your dealer for Mason's Root Beer.

them, according to the most recent reports. The French gunboat Joffroy took on board about 150 of the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Le Carbet. It is estimated that 3,000 persons will have left Port de France by night time to-day for the extreme southern part of the island.

## RUMORED ULTIMATUM

London Daily Mail Says Britain Has Sent One to the Boers.

London, May 22.—A cabinet council has been summoned for to-morrow. While the government is discreetly silent, it is generally accepted that the summoning of the cabinet is directly connected with the South Africa peace conference. Most of the ministers are out of town for the Whit-Sunday recess, though they left rather expecting to have their holiday broken up by just such a summons.

The Daily Chronicle this morning claims authority to say that "peace in South Africa is practically assured." This is also the general impression which prevails with the other newspapers and public. The former do not go so far as the assertion published by the Chronicle. At a late hour last night, however, the government department declined to give any information on the matter. It is understood that important dispatches were received yesterday from Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, and from Lord Kitchener, but nothing can be ascertained as to the nature of the contents of these messages. The fact that the cabinet was summoned so shortly after the arrival of the delegates at Pretoria is regarded as a good augury, as the discussions at Pretoria could only have commenced Monday.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Pretoria says that the Boers are seeking permission to return their homes. The Daily Mail in its issue of this morning says it understands that owing to the protracted haggling of the Boer leaders at Pretoria, Great Britain has presented what is practically an ultimatum, the reply to which is awaited, and which it is expected they will accept. Inverchapel, from Pretoria, writes the Daily Mail, say that during the stay of the Boer delegates there the conference will continue at Vereeniging, and that a majority of those present at the conference are trying to persuade the minority into a unanimous vote. In the meantime the British columns have been resting and refitting, and are now all ready for immediate action. The Daily Mail says it believes the delegates at Pretoria will dispatch the ultimatum to the conference at Vereeniging for its consideration.

## REVISION REPORT.

New York, May 22.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church to-day adopted the report of the committee on revision, except the brief supplementary statement, which has not yet been acted upon. There were only two votes against adoption. The report now goes to the Presbyteries for approval. The general assembly then adopted the supplementary statement. There were only two dissenting votes. This now makes the adoption of the entire report of the committee on revision complete.

## BY-LAW DEFEATED.

Hamilton, Ont., May 22.—A by-law to vote \$50,000 bonus for the establishment of a Canadian branch of the Deere-Harvester Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, in this city was defeated yesterday owing to the fact that, though a majority of the ratifiers were in favor of it, a sufficient number did not vote.

Mirth is an almost infallible sign of good health. A sick woman may force a smile or at times be moved to laughter. But when a woman is bubbling over with mirth and merriment she is surely a well woman.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has made thousands of melancholy and miserable women cheerful and happy, by curing the painful womanly diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength. It establishes regularity and so does away with monthly misery. It dries debilitating drains and so cures the cause of much womanly weakness. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures the bearing-down pains, which are such a source of suffering to sick women.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for female weakness. Mrs. Summish Fernster, of Paulsboro, N. J., writes: 'I was troubled with bearing-down pains in my back and hips for six years, and I wrote to Doctor Pierce for advice. I tried his Favorite Prescription and six bottles cured me. I feel like a new person and thank Dr. Pierce for my health. Life is a burden to any one without health. I have a great many of my friends about the great medicine.'"

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing "just as good." Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send at once—cent stamps for the paper covered book, or so stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



## Plumbing and Heating

Open Sanitary Plumbing, founded on scientific principles, has conferred on humanity one of its greatest blessings. It is the safeguard of health by banishing sewer gas from your dwelling, resulting from bad sewage and imperfect drainage. Our work in this line is above competition. We fit up your home with plumbing in any line, as well as steam and gas fitting. Our prices give eminent satisfaction.

A Sheret, 102 PORT STREET, TELEPHONE 630.

## CONFERENCE CLOSED.

Changes Made by the Methodist Stationing Committee—Superintendent of Missions.

Vancouver, May 22.—The Methodist conference was brought to a close to-day. The final draft of the stationing committee presents the following changes from the first draft made. In Victoria district the incumbent for James Bay division will be David W. Scott, in place of B. Hedley Balderston; and at Ladysmith W. Gordon Tanner will take the place of G. A. Cropp. Wm. Hicks is left without a station at his own request. For Atlin a minister is wanted. In Westminster district, R. J. Irwin will take the place of C. Whitaker, who will attend college. Support is to be supplied. Jas. Calvert is appointed pastor of the Columbia Methodist College by permission. In the Kamloops district there are many changes. At Kamloops it will be A. E. Heatherington instead of Jas. A. Wood. At Salmon Arm, Jas. A. Wood takes the place of W. D. Misener. At Golden it will be R. B. Laidlaw instead of W. Gordon Tanner. At Enderby, Arthur E. Roberts, instead of J. W. Bowering; and at Vernon, J. W. Bowering, instead of R. B. Laidlaw. Geo. E. Smith will be the incumbent at Okanagan. In the Kootenay district, Kaslo will have W. D. Misener instead of A. E. Heatherington. New

## CONVICTION AFFIRMED.

Judgment of Supreme Court in Appeal Case From the Yukon.

Ottawa, May 22.—The appeal in the King vs. Harris was heard in the Supreme Court to-day. This is an appeal on a case from the territorial court of the Yukon territory on an indictment for conspiring to rob miners at the Northern Cafe and Dominion saloon on Gold Run creek, with two other men named Brophy and Tomerlan, who were convicted of "holding up" guests at the Dominion saloon, but Harris was absent at the time. It seems that Harris was unwilling to aid in the robbery of the Northern Cafe, as it seemed to him to be dangerous, but "sneaked" on his pals on account of their failing to divide the spoils of the Dominion saloon hold-up, and every arrangement perfected before the train arrived at 11:30 a. m. When the sheriff and prisoner stepped off the train they were taken into custody by armed men. The officers were taken away and the negro was marched to his victim's house, where he was identified by Mrs. McKay and several section hands. He confessed and was chained to a railroad iron post, already set into the ground, around which had been piled some old dry ties, split up. At 12 o'clock the husband set fire to the ties which consumed the victim. The negro gritted his teeth and tried to be composed, struggling and growling only after becoming insensible. Mrs. McKay was driven near in a carriage and witnessed the torture to the last. The negro's body was almost entirely consumed in 30 minutes.

## COUNTERFEITING PLANT.

New York, May 22.—An elaborate counterfeiting plant and several hundred dollars in counterfeit dimes, quarters and half dollars were seized last night by secret service agents in a cottage at Hackensack, N. J. Six Italians are under arrest.



BLUEJACKETS DRILLING AT CANTEN GROUNDS, ESQUIMALT.

Denver will have Geo. A. Cropp instead of A. E. Roberts. At Roseland, A. Stoney is left without a station. At Michel one is to be sent, instead of R. J. Irwin; at Phoenix one is to be sent instead of D. W. Scott. There are no changes in the Vancouver, Yukon and Indian districts.

One of the most interesting debates took place at the closing session on the question of keeping up the office of superintendent of missions. It was decided by a large majority to do so, the salary standing at between \$1,500 and \$2,000. Rev. W. W. Baer, Rev. A. E. Green, Rev. Thos. Crosby, Principal Superintendent, Rev. W. H. Barradough, Rev. Jos. Hall, the secretary and assistant secretary of the conference, Rev. Mr. Sullivan and others spoke against having a superintendent, whilst Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, Rev. Mr. Balderson, Rev. Charles Ladner, Rev. T. H. Wright, Rev. J. F. Betts, Rev. J. A. Wood, Rev. J. H. White, Rev. S. J. Thompson, Rev. A. E. Roberts, Rev. R. P. Stiles, Rev. A. M. Sanford, and others believed that it would contribute very much to the success of the work to have a superintendent of missions. Rev. J. H. White, who was chosen superintendent unanimously.

Kootenay district is to be divided into East and West Kootenay. Morley, Cranbrook, Kimberley, Penticton, and Kelowna, being termed East Kootenay district. Rev. Dr. Whittington was appointed representative on the general board of missions.

A resolution was carried to increase the general board of missions.

## THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.

Lost Members of Party Representing French Government Reach Washington.

Washington, May 22.—The remaining members of the party sent to represent the French government at the ceremony of unveiling the Rochambeau statue arrived here this morning from Annapolis, which point they reached yesterday on the warship Ganiois. All of the party, including the embassy attaches, wore the uniforms of their respective rank. The party proceeded to the White House, where Count Rochambeau and his party, Ambassador and Madame Cambon, and others waited to greet them, and where at 10:30 o'clock President and Mrs. Roosevelt officially received all in the east room. As the party neared the White House, a salute was fired by a detachment of artillery in the grounds south of the White House.

## MISS HOLMAN MARRIED.

London, May 22.—Miss Josephine Holman, formerly of Indianapolis, who was once engaged to marry Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, and Eugene Boros, of Buda Pest, Hungary, were married to-day at St. Mary's, Kensington, this city, in the presence of the bride's mother and several friends.

## MEMBERS OF NEW HOUSE.

Revised Returns of the Elections in Northwest Territories.

Winnipeg, May 22.—Revised returns for the Northwest Territories legislative elections show the election of the following members:

Barth—A. L. Sifton (Govt.). Batheche—G. Fisher (Govt.). Bathford—Dunn (Ind.), leading candidate; E. C. McDermid (Opp.). Cardston—J. W. Wolf (Govt.). Calgary East—K. H. Young (Ind.). Calgary West—R. S. Bennett (Opp.). Edmonton—M. McCauley (Govt.). Grantell—R. S. Lake (Govt.). High River—R. A. Wallace (Govt.). Moosehead—A. S. Simpson (Govt.). Kinistino—Not heard from. Lethbridge—Dr. Develer (Govt.). Lacombe—P. Talbot (Govt.). Maple Creek—H. L. Griley (Govt.). Medicine Hat—W. T. Finley (Govt.). Moose Jaw—G. W. Annable (Govt.). Mossburn—A. S. Simpson (Govt.). Mitchell—A. D. McIntyre (Govt.). Macleod—F. W. G. Haultain (Govt.). Prince Albert—W. McKay (Opp.). Qu'Appelle South—G. H. V. Buley (Govt.). Qu'Appelle North—D. H. McDonald (Opp.). Regina South—J. B. Hawkes (Ind.). Regina North—W. G. Brown (Govt.). St. Albert—J. Lambert (Govt.). Souris—J. W. Connell (Govt.). Saltcoats—T. N. McNutt (Govt.). Saskatoon—W. H. Sinclair (Govt.). Strathcona—A. Rutherford (Govt.). Victoria—J. W. Shera (Ind.). Wetaskiwin—A. S. Simpson (Govt.). Whitecourt—A. B. Gilles (Govt.). Weyburn—N. Elliott (Opp.). Yorkton—Dr. Patrick (Govt.).

## GOING TO ROME.

Doubt as to Whether the Pope Will Grant an Audience to the Taft Commission.

Rome, May 22.—Doubt is felt in Vatican circles as to whether the Pope will give an official reception to the Taft commission. Official notification of the arrival of the commission here at the end of May has now been received from the United States embassy, and has caused disappointment at the Vatican, as it specifically stipulated that the political aspects sought to be attached to the mission, sets forth that the commission must not in any way be regarded as an American recognition of the Vatican's policy towards Italy, and points out that the commission is of a petty business character and in no way connected with the United States government.

The United States commission referred to is composed of Senator Falls, S. D. It was appointed for the purpose of reaching a friendly understanding with the Vatican authorities regarding the disposition of the property of the religious orders and other church property in the Philippines.

## THE LATE E. L. GODKIN.

London Papers Pay to Tribute to the Dead Journalist.

London, May 22.—The newspapers here regard the death of Edwin Lawrence Godkin, editor-emeritus of the Evening Post of New York, who died at Brixham



PICTURE PUZZLE.

Can you find the captain and two sailors?

## BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Negro Was Taken From the Sheriff by a Mob.

Dallas, Texas, May 22.—At 12:15 o'clock the negro Dudley Morgan, who is alleged to have criminally assaulted Mrs. McKay, wife of Section Foreman McKay, at Lansing to-day, was burned at the stake at Lansing.

The Daily News pays a tribute to him as its former correspondent in New York, who in the early days of the civil war furnished the Daily News with information on which this paper was able to forecast the triumph of the North. It was not the least of Mr. Godkin's services to the world that through him the cause of the North had at least one advocate in the days of its adversity.

## IN A QUANDARY.

Government Obligated to Ask Official to Hold Position Because of Its Weakness.

The ministry has other tribulations at present than those immediately associated with the attempt to carry on government with insufficient support. One of these arises out of the gold commissioner's report of Atlin and the difficulty of reconciling the claims of two of its supporters.

When the investigation into the charges against Gold Commissioner Graham commenced that official placed his resignation in the hands of the government for them to act on when they thought fit. Two weeks ago Mr. Graham's resignation was announced, and Mr. Stables recommended for the position another supporter. But Mr. Clifford, the other Chief representative, whose support is all important and who just at present is sick of his affiliations with the government, vetoed the recommendation, and asked for the appointment of his nominee—a Vancouver man.

Being between the devil and the deep blue sea the ministry and Mr. Graham to hold the office for another year, and now there are two mad members instead of one.

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WANTED—An experienced groom who is a good driver; references required. Apply to A. C. Plummer, Pemberton road.

WANTED—Waitresses, at once. Apply Mirado, Tes Rooms, 44 Port street.

WANTED—By young lady, room and board in outskirts of town, in country, near Victoria. Address, starting terms, etc., to N. E. care of Times Office.

WANTED—Good general servant, in small family. Apply 51 Michigan street.

WANTED—At once, general help; good wages. Apply Mrs. Hanham, 149 Meunier street.

WANTED—A young person to help in the house; must understand cooking; small family. Mrs. Mesher, corner Park and Dallas road.

FOR SALE—New 4x5 Premo camera. Apply P. C. Pines Office.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, from \$5.00 up. At Fred's Curiosity Store, 145 Yates street.

FOR SALE—Singer sewing machines; repairs; rent \$2 per month; needles, etc., etc. S. B. Sutton, No. 72 Port street, Victoria.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE—The Coltrane press, on which the Daily Times was printed for several years. The press is 32x42 inches, and in every respect the best in the first-class condition. Very suitable for small daily or weekly offices. It cost \$1,200; will be sold for \$800 cash. Apply to Manager, Times Office.

TO LET—Furnished cottage, with sewing machine; rent low. Apply A. Williams, 104 Yates street.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. 149 Port street.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms; modern conveniences—1 Blanchard street.

TO LET—6 roomed house, hot and cold water. No. 11 Whittaker street, or 120 Government street.

TO LET—Premises now occupied by Dist. H. K. & Co., 117 Government street. Apply L. J. Quagliotti, 119 Commercial St.

TO LET—51 Rae St., house ..... \$12  
50 Third St., house and stable ..... 12  
Oak Bay Ave., cottage ..... 10  
5 Amelia St., house ..... 10  
10 Johnson, cottage ..... 10  
Burnside road, bungalow ..... 10  
17 Mills St., cottage ..... 5

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, single or in suite, with entire use of kitchen. 120 Vancouver street.

TO LET OR LEASE—6 roomed house, Cor. Dallas and Meunier, \$25; 7 roomed house, "Oak Bay," Oak Bay avenue, \$15; 6 roomed cottage, Catherine street, \$10. Document Bogg, 42 Port street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, terms reasonable, near Douglas street car. Mrs. Watson, Burnside road (1st house).

TO LET—All kinds of storage taken at 50 Wharf street, bonded and free warehouse. Harry S. Ives.

\$50 REWARD—Will be paid to anyone giving information which will lead to the recovery of four bundles (4 caddies each) and one caddy, S. & R. tobacco, stolen from the warehouse of the undersigned on Yates street on either Thursday or Friday, the 20th and 21st inst. S. J. Pitts.

SOCIETIES.  
VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1 meets first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p.m. L. J. Oddy, Secretary.

YANCOOVER & QUADRA, No. 2 A. F. & A. M. Third Ward, meets each month, Masonic Temple, 24 Douglas street. A. Maxwell, Secy.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR  
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves, etc. Tel. 300. Telephone B-371.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 120 Yates St. Estimates given, job work, etc. "Phone 120.

BOOTS AND SHOES.  
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' boots and shoes at bargain prices, and your repairing done at Nangle's at the price best elsewhere. 56 Port street. Please call. You won't be misled.

CONTRACTORS.  
ELECTRIC WORK OF ALL KINDS—B. E. Higgins, 28 Douglas street, one door below Port street.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings. Rock carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

GARRETHS, DICKSON & HOWES, 121 to 125 Johnson street, Grimsby, Ont. Manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in large and small wood; designs and estimates furnished.

CLAIRVOYANCE.  
B. H. KNEEHAWE, the well known medium, will give private sittings daily at 240 Cook street. Public test every Thursday 5 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL.  
NORTHEND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (upstairs). Bookkeeping taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

DAY SCHOOL—Miss C. G. Fox, 28 Meunier street. Miss FOX, music teacher, same address.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, ETC.  
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers. Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 60, residence telephone 100.

SCAVENGERS.  
JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. all orders left with James Fox & Co., Port street, or James Fox, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Headquarters, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 120.

UPHOLSTERING AND AWINGS.  
SMITH & ORAMPTON, 100 Douglas street. Upholstering and awnings. Estimates; carpets cleaned and laid. Phone 710.

FLOWER POTS, ETC.  
SEWER PIPE,



## For Connoisseurs Only.



R. P. Rithet &amp; Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

## GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON PRIVATE BILLS

## Mr. Martin Seizes Opportunity to Make an Unwarranted Attack on City of Victoria.

Press Gallery, May 22nd.

The House adjourned at 6:45 until Monday, after the Premier had changed his mind several times. First he said he would, then he said he wouldn't, and finally he did.

The opposition scored the government for procuring two holidays, namely, the 22nd and 24th, with no notice, and thus upsetting business. Mr. Martin wanted to come in on the same protest, but characteristically shifted his attack from the government, who were responsible for the proclamation, to the city of Victoria, which, as Mr. Helmcken pointed out, had never even asked for the holiday. However, it gave Mr. Martin a chance to vent his venom on the city, which rejected his candidature, and was in line with the attack on Dr. Fagan, in connection with the Vancouver snail-pox case, instead of on the department of the Attorney-General.

Good progress was made during the afternoon on private bills.

The House opened at 2:30, Rev. A. Fraser reading prayers.

Mr. Martin said it seemed to him there were some mendacious gentlemen among the gentlemen of the press. He claimed he had been misrepresented in the Rossland World with saying that the Western Federation of Miners conspired illegal schemes in Denver to carry out in British Columbia. This, he said, was false. He complained that the newspapers lied about him.

Mr. Curtis asked if the hon. member had not said that the Western Federation of Miners might conspire illegal schemes in Denver.

Mr. Martin said "yes" he had said that, but had not said that they had done so.

Questions and Answers.

Mr. Kidd asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. What are the "schedule rates" under which a part of the work of rebuilding of the North Arm bridges, Esquimaux, is being done by day labor?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied: "1. Schedule rates: (a) 63 feet spans 'A' truss complete, each \$850; (b) 140 feet spans, Howe truss complete, each \$2,500; (c) 20 feet trestles, complete, per lineal foot, \$654; (d) lattice piers, each \$1,250; all timber dressed and treated with carbolic carbolinum; (e) piles, cedar; fenders in foundation, masonry; pivot piers and bridge girders driven complete, each, \$6; (f) first-class masonry, Ashlar granite, laid in Portland cement mortar, per cubic yard, \$12.50. 2. Days labor: Removal of old bridges and superstructure, building timber caissons for masonry pivot piers; cutting off water below water foundations piles."

Mr. Tait asked the Minister of Finance the following question: What proportion, if any, of the \$1,640,000 borrowed under the Loan Act of 1899, still remains in the hands of the underwriters?

Hon. Mr. Prentice replied: "Not aware that there is any; there have been no communications on the subject."

Mr. McBride asked if it would not be possible to cable Mr. Turner and ascertain that the Finance Minister did not think so.

Supreme Court Bill.

This came up on report. Mr. Curtis moved an amendment, providing that in the case of an ex parte injunction proceedings being taken against a railway company which might have been dictated by unfair motives, it should be discretionary with the judge to order an immediate hearing to prevent railway

construction being improperly tied up, or to take security from the railway company, so that work might continue pending a hearing of the case.

This amendment, he said, required that the granting of an injunction, ex parte, might work hardship on the other party. The judges of British Columbia had always insisted that notice be given the defendant, but in March Judge Walker had departed from that rule, where the V. V. & E. were the defendants, although previously at Rossland he had refused to apply to the Great Northern without notice being sent to the C. P. R., the defendant company. Neither should injunctions be granted till adequate deposits were made.

Mr. Curtis reviewed the circumstances attending the recent injunction against the V. V. & E., when the latter company had been left without remedy. Mr. Martin wanted to see the principle extended beyond railways. He wanted it applied to all kinds of work. The harm of these ex parte injunctions was that it permitted a species of blackmail. He moved in amendment to apply the principle in cases where work would be stopped in any undertaking on which five or more men are employed, or about to be employed.

The bill will be re-committed at the next sitting of the House, to permit of these amendments being considered.

Youths' Protection Act.

This bill was adopted on report, read a third time and finally passed.

Game Protection Bill.

This came up on report and passed, with the addition of an amendment by Mr. Ellison, making it illegal for Indians to kill deer or fawns from February 1st till August 1st.

Columbia & Western.

A bill amending the Columbia & Western Railway Road Act was transmitted by message, and will be considered on Monday.

Municipal Elections.

This bill was committed to Mr. Neill in the chair.

A long debate took place on a provision to abolish the arrangement whereby a man may vote in every ward in which he has property.

Mr. McPhillips moved that this clause be struck out, but this was defeated.

A clause in the bill providing that property holders should be required to register every year. Messrs. McPhillips, Helmcken and Hall strongly protested against this.

This was laid over and the committee rose and reported progress.

Inspection.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act and Amending Acts.

To Prevent Deception.

The act respecting deception in procuring workmen or employees was re-committed, with Mr. Mounce in the chair.

Mr. Oliver's amendment striking out the provision requiring an employer in advertising for workmen to advertise the existence of a strike, if such existed, was carried. Messrs. Curtis, Hawthornthwaite, Hall, Gifford and E. C. Smith voting nay.

A discussion arose as to the advisability of the remainder of the clause, making it illegal for the employer to circulate misleading reports in securing employment. Several members thought this

should be made mutual as between employer and workman. The amended section however passed.

The bill was completed with amendments and the committee rose.

The Speaker tabled the regular report of the Librarian.

The Adjournment.

The Premier moved that the House adjourn till Monday.

Mr. McBride registered his protest against the adjournment, as the Premier had given no reason for the long recess.

Mr. Murphy said he understood the government had issued a proclamation making to-morrow and Saturday holidays. He saw no reason for this, especially as they became bank holidays.

The Premier said he would withdraw the motion to adjourn until to-morrow.

Mr. Martin also said it was outrageous. Why should the business of the province be held up for the pleasure of the city of Victoria. Making to-morrow a holiday would tie up all bank business. It was a great hardship.

Mr. Hall: You have your holiday on July 1st.

Mr. Martin said he wanted a reason for this. There was no necessity for holding up the rest of the province.

Mr. Murphy protested for the people of the interior. Such proclamations closed the banks, and when they were

lowing sub-section, which shall be retroactive:

"(6) Provided that the preceding sub-section shall not apply to such barrister or solicitor who is also a graduate of any such university or college."

The Breakfast Cup Can Bring Joy or Trouble.

Change in food and drink will sometimes make over even elderly people and restore them to natural health.

A man of 70 writes that at the age of 60 he began to break down and was a partial invalid until 67, when he concluded that coffee was one of the prime causes of his sickness, and began using Postum Food Coffee in its place with Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and some fruit at his meals.

He says, "Now at the age of 70 I am as strong and hearty as I was at 50. I would not go back to my old mode of living for a hundred thousand dollars."

This man was a pioneer in Illinois in 1857, later on he was an early settler in N. Dakota. He requests that his name shall not appear in print. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Horse flesh is largely eaten by White-chapel foreigners.



THE POST OFFICE.

closed the principal avenue of public business was closed. He also protested against proclaiming the holiday only the day before the event, and that Cariboo could not be reached within two weeks.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said while it was done for Victoria's benefit it was reprehensible, if for the whole province it was all right. He wanted to see the motion adjourn till Monday carried. The holidays would be appreciated by employees.

Mr. Neill protested against the adjournment, and hoped the Premier would adhere to his resolution.

Mr. Green condemned the government for their proclamation. If they had issued it, had they notified the outlying districts?

Mr. Oliver said to-morrow was market day for farmers in New Westminster, and the holiday would create a hardship.

The Premier, pressed by the Minister of Finance, then asked leave not to withdraw his motion. (Laughter.)

The motion was then put and carried by a vote of 20-9. Messrs. Martin, McPhillips, Gifford, Hawthornthwaite, etc., voting with the government.

The House thereupon adjourned till Monday.

Questions.

Mr. McBride on Monday next will ask of the government:

1. Is there any person in the Atlin district authorized to act as sheriff or sheriff's deputy or bailiff?

2. Have any requests been made to the government to have a sheriff or sheriff's deputy appointed for the Atlin district? If so, what action has the government taken?

3. In the event of no action being taken by the government up to date, is it the intention of the government to have a sheriff or sheriff's deputy stationed in the Atlin district during the coming season?

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Martin to move, in committee of whole on bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act further to amend the 'Legal Professions Act,'" to add a new section as follows:

"Section 37 of said chapter 24 is hereby amended by adding thereto the fol-

lowing sub-section, which shall be retroactive:

"(6) Provided that the preceding sub-section shall not apply to such barrister or solicitor who is also a graduate of any such university or college."

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## ANNUAL REPORT PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

## OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND VOLUMES ARE HOUSED

## Librarian Schofield Wants More Shelving Accommodation—Report of Travelling Libraries.

On the exhaustive and interesting report of the provincial library for 1900-01, the Librarian states that there is a serious lack of accommodation, and that the shelving of the books and papers is a problem that is becoming day by day more difficult to solve. When it is stated that there are over twelve hundred and fifty bound files of newspapers and magazines in the library, the difficulty regarding the storing of these bulky volumes so that they can be conveniently used, will be readily recognized. It would be exceedingly handy if the files of newspapers could be placed in a room reserved solely for that purpose. The congested state of the library, however, is not only noticeable with regard to the newspaper files, but also is a matter for regret in other important departments. The lack of space is particularly to be deplored in that it prevents the system of classification, to the elaboration of which much time and thought has been given, from being properly carried out.

The reading room is open to the public when the legislative assembly is not in session, and a large number of persons avail themselves of the privilege thus accorded them. However, as the library is purely a reference one, books are not allowed to be removed from the premises, although any work may be consulted in

bered and labelled in order that it may be easily identified as the property of the government.

The libraries at present in use are scattered over an immense area—from 150-Mile House, in Cariboo, to Port Simpson, on the northern coast—among communities widely divergent in interests and tastes. Many of them are stationed in agricultural districts more or less recently settled and organized, others in recently formed mining communities, and others again in the Scandinavian settlements established at Cape Scott and Bella Coola. Generally speaking nearly all of these communities differ in their requirements, and thus it will be seen that it is not an easy task to prepare libraries that may be acceptable to each and all. But in spite of the many difficulties in the way of making a perfect selection, the books sent out seem to give satisfaction, and it is confidently expected that the libraries will attain yet a greater degree of popularity, as the experience gathered in the past will prevent the repetition of errors in the future.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache and "reactions of the organs of digestion."

Arabs have a great dislike for soup.

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Volumes, acquired by donation and exchange, 1897, 589; 1898, 871; 1899, 1,007; 1900-1901, 884. Total, 3,151.

The donations consisted chiefly of the official publications of the various governmental departments of the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Cape Colony and Natal.

The public departments at Washington have been, as usual, exceedingly liberal in forwarding documents and papers. The departments of labor and agriculture and the commission of fish and fisheries have presented many reports of deep interest to those desiring information upon the subjects with which they deal. The thanks of the department are especially due to Mr. Edward Maudslayi Thompson, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., V.P.S.A., principal director and Librarian of the British Museum; Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor; C. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, Washington, D. C.; Professor Frank Ross, American Museum of Natural History; the Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C., K. C., prime minister of the Commonwealth of Australia; C. J. Dadelson, registrar-general of New Zealand; John MacKay, New Zealand department of labor, and F. Flewellyn Smith, Commissioner for labor department, London, Eng., for their courtesy in presenting such important material.

There are 15,336 volumes now in the library, which may be roughly classified as follows: History, 750 volumes; biography, 205; literature, 1,113; books of reference, etc., 1,320; travel, 810; sociology, political economy, 288; parliamentary and legal, 418; useful arts, 470; science, 170; parliamentary debates, 479; statutes and laws, 1,078; bound newspapers and magazines, 1,233; seasonal papers and journals, 3,528; miscellaneous, 209; unclassified official publications, 1,225.

Much time and labor have been devoted to the preparation of a catalogue during the past year, and this very necessary work is progressing rapidly. Nearly six thousand cards have been prepared, and it is hoped that before long the author and subject lists will be up to date. Some idea of the content involved in the compiling of a catalogue may be formed when it is stated that each work requires at least three entries, often four or five, upon separate cards.

Travelling Library Department.

The work in connection with this important branch of the provincial library is rapidly assuming larger proportions. There are at the present time thirty-five libraries in use, of which fifteen have been prepared and placed in circulation since the issuance of the last report. A large number of applications have been received, but unfortunately it has been impossible to send libraries to all the districts desiring them, as the appropriation for the year was exhausted before a sufficient number of books had been acquired. Each library is composed of at least one hundred volumes, divided into the following classes: Ethics, Social Science, Natural Science, Juvenile Works, Biography, History and Reference. Numerous letters have been received congratulating the department on the efficiency and usefulness of the system, and the Librarian avers that the books are greatly appreciated by the residents of rural and mining communities, where there are few opportunities of obtaining literature of any description. A finding list or catalogue is printed for each library, and each volume is num-

bered and labelled in order that it may be easily identified as the property of the government.

The libraries at present in use are scattered over an immense area—from 150-Mile House, in Cariboo, to Port Simpson, on the northern coast—among communities widely divergent in interests and tastes. Many of them are stationed in agricultural districts more or less recently settled and organized, others in recently formed mining communities, and others again in the Scandinavian settlements established at Cape Scott and Bella Coola. Generally speaking nearly all of these communities differ in their requirements, and thus it will be seen that it is not an easy task to prepare libraries that may be acceptable to each and all. But in spite of the many difficulties in the way of making a perfect selection, the books sent out seem to give satisfaction, and it is confidently expected that the libraries will attain yet a greater degree of popularity, as the experience gathered in the past will prevent the repetition of errors in the future.

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## ABOUT DRUGS

"Eggs is eggs," said the old lady, who did not know that eggs were graded into eggs, fresh eggs and strictly fresh eggs when they go to market. Same with drugs. In many stores "drugs are drugs" without any regard to their freshness and quality. Not so here. In order to be on our shelves drugs and chemicals have got to be strictly first quality and fresh. We would not risk our reputation by having them otherwise. We must not be the nearest druggists to you, but we are the druggists who will come the nearest to pleasing you.

DEAN & HISCOCKS  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,  
Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

INLAID AND PRINTED  
**LINOLEUMS**  
ALL QUALITIES.  
**J. Piercy & Co.,**  
Wholesale Dry Goods, 21-29 Yates Street,  
Victoria, B. C.

**Plows, Straw Cutters**  
And all kinds of Farming Implements.  
Wilkerson & Fleury's Celebrated General Purpose  
and Sod Plows.  
**NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.**  
Sole Agents for British Columbia Corner Yates and Broad  
Streets, Victoria, B. C.

**On Sale at Stoddart's Jewelry Store,**  
85 YATES STREET.  
**DIAMOND RINGS**  
set in the most skillful manner at reduced prices during this month.  
One Carat, perfect stone, \$100.00 a carat. Several good stones slightly off color \$40.00 a carat.  
One Carat, second class, \$75.00 a carat. 1/2 Carat, 1/4 Carat, 1/8 Carat solid gold.  
One Carat, third class, \$50.00 a carat. diamond rings from \$25.00 up.  
These prices only hold good to the end of May, 1902, any ring considered by the purchaser not worth 20 per cent. more than similar articles can be bought elsewhere. Cash will be returned after one month's investigation.

**Make the Little Baby Happy**  
By giving it a drive in one of our beautiful  
**GO CARTS OR CARRIAGES**  
We carry the famous make  
A Go-Cart or Carriage you can feel justly proud of.  
See our Dining Room Suits which we are offering at surprising prices.  
**THE B. C. FURNITURE CO., LD.,**  
J. SEHL, Manager.



**The New Vancouver**  
Coal Mining & Land Co.  
LIMITED.  
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries.  
**Steam Coal**  
at the following grades:  
Double Screened Lump,  
Best of the Mine,  
Washed Nut and Screenings  
SAMUEL M. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT

## The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday)  
by the

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JOHN NELSON, Manager.

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Telephone: No. 45

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Daily, one week, by carrier ..... \$1.  
Daily, one week, by mail ..... \$1.50.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

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WARMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

MARY'S COGNAC STAND, 23 Government street.

NIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.

WICKHAM'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

O. B. ORMOND, 92 Government street.

DAMPHELL & CULLIN, Government street and Tremor alley.

GEORGE MARSHEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

M. W. WALKER (Swiss Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CHOOK, Victoria West post office.

POPE STATIONERY COMPANY, 119 Government street.

ROYAL Inverness Hotel Entrance.

R. REDDING, Chalmers road, Victoria West.

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Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

## THE LATEST DISASTER.

The people of the new coal mining town of Fernie have been called upon to pass through the fires of their first great tribulation. Unfortunately these visitations seem to be almost inevitable in the mining regions of British Columbia. The cause of them is not the time to inquire into. Death, desolation and destitution confront a very large proportion of the women and children of that settlement which a few hours ago was as prosperous in the present and so confident as to the future. They must be provided for. With a generosity and practical philanthropy characteristic of the large-hearted, liberal spirit which pervades all coal-mining centres, the people of Nanaimo are already collecting a relief fund. They understand as only those who have passed through a similar experience can the importance in such a case of giving quickly. We have no doubt their example will be followed right speedily by most of the public bodies in British Columbia and elsewhere and that private benevolence will do its share also in order that the heavy burden of sorrow may not be added to by physical privation. The calls upon the generosity of the citizens of Victoria have of late been heavy and frequent; but we have little doubt that in such a case the response will be generous.

The extent of the calamity it is impossible to accurately estimate at present. It is possible—let us hope it is probable—that all of those entombed may be rescued. There are workers toiling as only miners can under such circumstances. May the agonized group surrounding the tunnel which contains such dreadful possibilities be speedily relieved in an agreeable manner from its terrible suspense.

## HIS LOVE FOR VICTORIA.

Poor, dear, delightful old Victoria! To think that all the sins of this decrepit, moribund, minority business government should be laid upon your beautiful head by the man, who, with the assistance of the one follower he is said to have left, keeps it in power!

The government by proclamation declared this day a public holiday throughout the entire province. It is manifest that in order of this kind, coming without any notice whatever, must have had a very disturbing effect upon business. None of these inconveniences were noted by Mr. Murphy yesterday in the House. The number for Vancouver was very worth too, but instead of visiting his indignation upon the Premier and his ministers, as would seem to be the natural course, he told upon Victoria, against which he seems to have a special grievance, and upbraided her people with their alleged part in the transaction. We know it is useless to pro-

test. As long as Mr. Dunsmuir is at the head of the government it will be regarded as blameless in the estimation of Mr. Martin. But a sacrifice must be found, and could anything be more convenient or more pleasant to one gifted, as the subject of our remarks is, with the faculty of remembering the communities and individuals who have committed the unpardonable offence of failing to appear at his high qualities of mind and advanced ideas in statesmanship, than placing responsibility for everything that does not fall out exactly as could be desired upon the heads of these offenders? Victoria ought really to be thankful that the Premier lives here and that that one redeeming feature in our lives, the Colonist, the paper which is free from corruption control, continues to circulate from day to day, including Sundays. If it were not for these extenuating circumstances we are convinced the honorable member would call down fire from heaven as hot as his scathing rebuke to burn us up, or spirits from the vasty deep as malevolent in disposition as a statesman we need not name, to allow us up in their "native element." These are the only bulwarks, we are convinced, which prevent the obliteration of this offensive blot from the political map. Might we be permitted to suggest disenfranchisement for Victoria as a means of punishing her for her offences? Such an act would be passed by the government if Mr. Martin insisted upon it. It does not refuse. The act need not go into operation until the death of the present legislature. Part of the province is without a representative in the House at the present time, and we have heard no protest from the "leader of the liberal party." When did it become one of the principles of Liberalism that government can be carried on by a minority, or that when the exigencies of a party seem to demand it constituencies can be disfranchised?

We sincerely hope after this the government will consult its master before it undertakes to perform any act, even the most insignificant. Not that we have much regard for the ministers, but they should not force their chief supporter and backbones into such ridiculous positions. If he has one follower left in Victoria, even that one will become disgusted if such outbursts of pure malignancy, spite and general malevolence of disposition be repeated.

## EFFECT OF TRUSTS.

Is it not passing strange that under no circumstances can the multitude which is known as the common people be satisfied? Each new trust that has been formed has given positive assurance that the object sought through amalgamation was to do the world good—to so cheapen production by carrying on business on a large and comprehensive scale, by conducting all operations under one roof, so to speak, from buying the raw material to distributing the finished article to the consumer—that the masses would receive, if not all, at least the greater part of the benefit of economical production. These assurances have been for the most part accepted in good faith. The public could do little else in the case of such combines as the steel trust, because the popular connection with the operations of the company has been so remote as to preclude the possibility of a sharp advance in prices being properly appreciated. It is when the operations of the flour or bread trust or the meat trust are manifested in increased prices that the true aspect of the situation becomes clear. The steel trust is offering the products of its works in Great Britain at a reduction, it is said, of almost one-third as compared with its prices on the home market. It is manifest, of course, from this that only the surplus of production is disposed of in such foreign markets as are available. Whether that be good for the foreigner or bad for the native all depends on the point of view, we suppose. Obviously it should enable the British manufacturers of articles into which steel largely enters to produce very cheap finished goods.

Recently a beef trust was formed in the United States. In the operations of this combination all the people are directly concerned. Their dealings with the trust are direct, not remote. When the inevitable advance in prices came it was resented, because the hand of monopoly was felt in the pocket of the consumer. The impost was not collected in an indirect way, as in the case of the steel trust, through increased prices for the utensils which are so necessary to the luxurious age; nor was it possible to rob the people in a still more roundabout manner through the sale of beef in large quantities to the government (they support at prices satisfactory to men who were not by any means easily satisfied) or they would not have accumulated hundreds of millions of dollars in a very few years. The people, we say, felt the grip of the beef monopoly immediately, although the conditions are not such on this continent, it is said, as to warrant a sharp advance in prices. The consequence is that consumers here in some of the larger cities of the United States formed themselves into associations and pledged themselves to abstain from meat for specified periods—in some cases the pledge calls for a month's abstinence. Nor has the mood of the people uniformly been peaceful. Mohs rose in New York and wrecked many butcher shops. They entered the places where meat was exposed for sale and polluted it with filth and such oils as are not calculated to give zest to the appetite. The work of destruction was for the most part carried on by women, who as cater-

ers for the households were most directly affected by the decree which made still narrower the margin between pinching poverty and absolute destitution. These are said to be the first food riots that have ever taken place in the United States. They indicate that it is possible for the trusts to go just a little too far. There will be a demand for restrictive legislation before long, which will be ignored by Congress to the very limit. But the will of the people will prevail in the end. The legislature which makes such combinations possible cannot escape responsibility for their existence. Whether it will apply the simple remedy of reducing the tariff and killing monopoly through competition remains to be seen. The probability is Congress will prescribe an antidote for the disease whose germs it distributed, that the people will be lulled into a state of indifference after they have been told many times that they live in the freest country in the world, and that there cannot be much wrong with a system which flourishes in such an ideal place of abode as the United States. The national lungs are strong and can stand a pressure that would burst those of one of the effete nations of Europe.

In some respects kings and queens are not to be envied. Like the majority of us, no doubt they have their trials in the dreary round of daily duty. There are forms and ceremonies attached to their station which must seem ridiculous to the practical, common sense mind; but neither precedent nor tradition can be ignored. For instance, it is said the largest osculatory contract on record will be that devolving upon His Majesty at the coronation ceremony. When the King is seated in the homage throne, every Peer and Peeress present touches his crown and kisses him—on the left cheek. There are several hundreds of the lords and ladies in question, and all who have good health will be there.

If the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act would be instrumental in securing in coal mines greater precautions against accidents without inflicting hardships upon the operating companies it should be made law without delay. In the case of the Crow's Nest Company it is but fair to say that, according to the last report of the Inspector of mines, every precaution was taken to guard against accidents and to fill the mines with an adequate supply of air. It would pay any company to go to a great deal of expense to ward off such catastrophes.

## CAPT. WOLLEY'S LETTER CONSIDERED.

To the Editor:—I am pleased to learn from Capt. Wolley's letter, in reply to mine of a few days ago, that he is not a convert to the pernicious policy of the local government. I cannot help saying, though, that when I read his letter in the Colonist, condemnatory of the opposition for delaying legislation, which delay might have the effect of preventing Mr. Dunsmuir from going to London to press the case of the province against the Chinese, I was struck with the change a few months seemed to have wrought in Mr. Wolley's sentiments. While I have the greatest possible respect for Mr. Dunsmuir as the controller of a large business and as a citizen, he is the last public man in the province to whom should be entrusted an important and delicate political mission, requiring skillful handling, great sagacity, wide experience, vast knowledge and undoubted ability. Besides, as I pointed out in my letter, he is the largest employer of Chinese in the province, and for that reason, if for no other, could not be expected to take the attitude of the province against himself and the class of labor that has enriched him. I were ever so able, that fact alone would disqualify him. The greatest minds of the English-speaking world will attend the conference at London, and it is imperative that our representatives should be selected from our best material.

In common with Mr. Wolley I deprecate legislative delay; but the necessity for putting the opposition brake on the government vehicle must, on reflection, be apparent to your correspondent. The government have been faithful to their trust. They have trampled a law under foot, and but for the efforts of the opposition would have given away the foreshore rights, 15,000,000 acres of public lands and between \$250,000 and \$500,000 of public money. They have been checked in their wild career, and have promised not to alienate foreshore rights or give away the public domain in great chunks. They, however, stick to their prodigal determination to borrow and give away money. Let me say that I agree with Mr. Wolley as to grants for railways. We have heaps of land, but no money. I am opposed to giving money subsidies, but I am in favor of granting a reasonable amount of land in alternate blocks to railway builders. If the government had struck the money subsidies from the railway bills and cut the land grants in two, I think their amended policy would have met with popular approval. As the matter stands, the most objectionable feature of the former policy is retained.

I should like to see Victoria advance like Seattle, but Mr. Wolley must look beyond and behind delay in legislation for the cause of our not getting on. It is not legislation that is needed to set things moving again. It is the patriotic and sensible administration of public affairs by men who, having the interests of the country at heart, will not violate their ante-position pledges, and honest government in power there would be no obstruction, for the simple reason that there would be nothing to obstruct. A fire without material to feed on must die out. An opposition without a grievance must cease to oppose. I would again direct Mr. Wolley's attention to the fact that to the disfranchisement of himself and his neighbors is attributable much of the delay that has arisen. The government have violated the



## Clocks, Clocks, Clocks.

We have just opened a new stock of mantel clocks in bronze, marble and polished wood cases, all of which are guaranteed to be good timekeepers, and the prices low. Also a few of the new electric clocks, which, when once put in place and started, require no winding and attention for eighteen months. They are worth inspection.

**C. E. REDFERN,**  
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Established 1862. Telephone 118.

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## HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty. Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools.

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## Every Day Wants

10 lbs. FRESH BUTTER .....	\$2.70	CHOICE PASTRY FLOUR .....	\$1.00
10 lbs. BEST PASTRY FLOUR .....	25	SNOW FLAKE FLOUR .....	1.05
10 lbs. CHOICE WHITE BEANS .....	50	3 STAR FLOUR .....	1.10
10 lbs. CHOICE BROWN BEANS .....	50	OLDVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR .....	1.25
5 lbs. CHOICE LIMA BEANS .....	50	L. OP W. HUNGARIAN FLOUR .....	1.25
21 lbs. B. C. GRAN. SUGAR .....	1.00	B. C. GRAN. SUGAR .....	4.75

## HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 DOUGLAS STREET

law by withholding from North Victoria the right of representation in the House. Does Mr. Wolley approve of a policy that has reduced in a political sense of course himself and his fellow electors to the condition of Chinese, Japanese and Scotch? Revolution have sprung from just such acts of tyranny, and men like Mr. Wolley have taken part in them on the popular side. I should like to be favored in Mr. Wolley's next epistle with his opinion of the men who have invaded his sacred rights as this government have done without a written word of repentance from him, so far as I can find out.

VICTORIA.

## RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

Notices Appearing in the Current Issue of the Provincial Gazette.

The following appointments are gazetted in this week's issue of the Provincial Gazette: John Wesley Fairhall, of Comox, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

To be chief license inspector and license commissioners for the Alberta license district: License commissioners, Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Alberta; George A. Huff, of Alberta; and John Orr, of Alberta. Chief license inspector, Constable C. A. Cox, of Alberta.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor proclaims to-day to be observed as a public holiday throughout the province.

Under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1901, notice is given of the appointment of John Leslie, of Morrissey, to be examiner for certificates of competency at that mine, vice Aug. Johnson, who has ceased to be employed at that mine. John Lobart and John Wearmouth are also gazetted as alternates.

Ward, Vallance & Leggett, Ltd., who have taken over the business of Thos. Dunn & Co., Vancouver, are incorporated with a capital of \$250,000.

J. W. Spring, jeweller, of Rossland, has assigned to Walter J. Robinson, of the same city, Martin, O'Reilly & Co., of Fernie, have assigned to K. H. Morrison, of Vancouver.

## KNIFE NOT NEEDED IN CANCER CASES

Painful Operations For Cancers and Tumors No Longer Necessary.

In days gone by the surgeon's knife seemed to be the only means of treating cancers and tumors. With wider scientific knowledge as to the nature of these diseases, operations with their pain and danger have been abandoned by many leading physicians, and instead the new Constitutional treatment is being recommended.

The remedy is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless to the most delicate system, but at the same time is destructive to cancer germs and poisons. It is a remedy that can be taken at home, causes no discomfort or inconvenience and makes a complete and permanent cure even in cases where operations have failed to prove of benefit. For full particulars send two stamps to Messrs. D. V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Fashion's choice this season in summer window drapery is the bobbinet ruffled curtain and the light and airy Madras. Weavers are showing these in latest styles.

**NOLTE**  
GLASSES ADJUSTED 37 EYES TESTED FREE  
FORT ST.

## BASEBALL

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

VS.

## VICTORIA,

AT

## OAK BAY PARK

ON

Friday, May 23,

AND

Saturday, May 24

## Victoria Day

## Celebration

## MEETINGS

Of various sub-committees will be held as under in the Committee Room at

## CITY HALL.

Entries for Double Scull races, with lady coxswain, at Regatta, must be handed into Secretary not later than Thursday, 22nd May, at 12 noon.

All entries for Rifle Shooting, Yacht Racing, and Trap Shooting must be sent in to the Secretaries of the respective clubs.

W. C. MORSEBY, Secretary.

## AUCTION

W. JONES, AUCTIONEER.

Is favored with instructions from REV. J. G. HASTINGS, M. A., to sell at his residence.

No. 9 Bodwell St., Spring Ridge

AT 2 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 27

ALL HIS

DESIRABLE FURNITURE

ETC., ETC.

Terms cash.

Particulars later.

W. JONES, Dom. Govt. Auct.

## Drainage

Sweat is the sewerage of the system.

The foot soles are among its chief outlets, and shoe soles should be its scavenger.

Accumulated sweat is an irritant poison—a sort of caustic which gnaws the foot, and burns the leather.

The RESILIA is the only shoe having a drainage system to carry off foot moisture as created.

In it the perspiration passes down through the porous leather insole, to the cross channels or sewers beneath, where it is carried off and dried up by contact with the air.

This prevents the concentration of sweat, and with the ventilating device keeps the feet dry, clean, hardy and healthy.

Observe cross channels in centre-sole.

## THE RESILIA SOLE

## "The Slater Shoe"

J. Fullerton and J. H. Baker, Sole Local Agents.

## SAUNDERS'

For quality, for quantity, for variety, for lowness of price, this store eclipses all others in the city. Every thrifty housekeeper is a good judge of values. A personal inspection will convince you that every item described below is an actual money saving bargain:

CHICKEN, FAMALES ..... 15c. |

CORN BEEF, TASH ..... 25c. |

ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 1 1/2, 3 for ..... 15c. |

ARMOUR'S PORK AND BEANS, 2 1/2, each ..... 15c. |

LIBBY'S OR ARMOUR'S SOUPS, assorted ..... 15c. |

OLIVES, in Glass, Pints ..... 20c. |

OLIVES, in Glass, Quarts ..... 30c. |

PURE SALT, PORT, per Bottle ..... 25c. |

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

## "Tis a Fact" That

## Fit Reform

are founders in the Dominion of Tailor Made garments Ready-to-Wear.

But tis not a reason why "Fit Reform" lay claim to the high standard which it occupies.

Fit Reform Garments have stood the test and have been proven to be on a par only with the exclusive Merchant Tailor, at one half the cost.

Hence the reason for the enormous sale of FIT-REFORM throughout Canada.

## Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 Government Street.

## THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS

Time to begin a commercial course, if you have in view the purpose of obtaining employment, is now. Our experience teaches us that in the spring and fall we place the greatest number of students, because at that time the business of our cities, and in fact the whole province, creates a larger demand.

Remember, the volume of commerce is not stationary, but is increasing from year to year; so if you want speedy employment you must begin your course now, as we will be able to place you into a business office as soon as you are through. This is a guarantee which we may safely make; we are not speculating on a possibility or on luck, but we are relying on the experience of past years. If only you wish to advance yourself in the world, we are in a position to give you a start.

One point more, the demand for young men is always larger than the supply, in fact we need young men very much, as we have four positions now which we are unable to fill, and if you are a young man who has a fairly good education, you cannot help but get ahead, if you know how to do what has to be done in a business office in a businesslike way.

Please consider that the young men of to-day must, in the natural course of human events, be the business men of ten years hence. The business world is like a tree, it has to take its increase from where it is planted, and the business of the province needs fresh young minds in order to grow.

The Vogel Commercial College, Vancouver, B. C.



**Cascara, Burdock and Celery Tonic Bitters**  
Cyrus H. Bowes,  
CHEMIST,  
98 Government St., near Yates St.  
Telephone, 425.  
A Spring Tonic of Great Merit.

## Mount Sicker Camp.

**NOW IS YOUR CHANCE**  
To be in on the ground floor, as this district cannot fail to become the largest camp in B. C.  
The Copper Canyon Mine, by the last few strikes of very rich ore, has proved to be on the same ledge as the Lenora and Tye Mines.  
A LIMITED AMOUNT of treasury stock of the Mount Sicker & Brenton Mining Co. will be sold at 5c. per share (par value 25c.), in fact JUST ENOUGH to complete the working and start the mine shipping. As soon as this occurs you will find it difficult to purchase the stock at par.  
Apply to  
**W. A. DIER, 41 GOVERNMENT STREET.**

### WEATHER BULLETIN

Daily Report Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.  
Victoria, May 23—5 a. m.—A high barometer area which has appeared off this coast is likely to cause several fair and moderately warm days throughout the Pacific slope. Showers have occurred on the lower mainland, and considerable rain has fallen in Carleton Place. Showers have also fallen at Edmonton, Swift Current and Qu'Appelle, elsewhere the weather has been fair in the Territories and Manitoba.  
Forecasts.  
For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Saturday.  
Victoria and vicinity—Moderate southerly winds, generally fair and moderately warm today and Saturday.  
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair and moderately warm today and Saturday.  
Reports.  
Victoria—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, fair.  
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 44; minimum, 44; wind, calm; rain, .04; weather, fair.  
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 48; minimum, 46; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, clear.  
Barkerville—Barometer, 29.00; temperature, 34; minimum, 32; wind, calm; rain, .32; weather, fair.  
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, 52; minimum, 50; wind, 6 miles W.; weather, cloudy.  
Edmonton—Barometer, 29.56; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, calm; rain, .06; weather, cloudy.

## Kodaks and Films

**JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.**  
115 GOVERNMENT STREET.  
TENNIS, BASEBALL, AND LACROSSE GOODS.  
**5 Cheap Buys in Building Lots**  
2 lots on Stanley Ave., near Fort... 225  
1 cor. lot, Oak Bay Ave. .... 400  
1 cor. lot, First street .... 400  
1 lot Fernwood road, near Yates... 500  
—ALSO—  
Lot and cottage, electric light, or... 850  
Lot and cottage, special .... 1,000  
2 lots and cottage, new, only .... 1,100  
Farm, Small Ranches, etc.  
2 roomed house to let, No. 10, W. ... 115  
dora Ave.  
**Money to Loan at Low Rates.**

## P. C. MacGregor & Co.

Agents, 2 View St.

### CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

### TERRY & MARETT, Druggists.

We should be pleased to be your Chemists and to add your name to our list of satisfied patrons. Our claim for this is "THE BEST" that can possibly be given in quality, accuracy, skill and promptness.  
R. E. COLE PORT AND DOUGLAS STS.  
—The pupils of Mrs. Russell Boulton will hold a piano recital at Wail's hall on Wednesday evening, May 28th.  
—Steamer Majestic, which made a special trip for excursionists to-day, will leave on schedule time to-night.  
—To-day being a public holiday there was no session of the police court this morning. A solitary drunk was gathered in last night.  
—The semi-annual examinations in dentistry are taking place this week. There are three candidates, and the examiners are Drs. Jones, Lewis, Hall, Nash, Gatewood and Holmes.  
—S. J. Pitts is offering a reward of \$50 for information leading to the recovery of four bundles of tobacco, containing four caddies each, stolen from the warehouse premises on Thursday or Friday last.  
—Weekly excursions to Port Angeles, Port Townsend and Seattle on steamers Rosalie and Majestic. One fare for round trip. Return tickets good on either steamer, on sale Saturdays and Sundays. E. E. Blackwood, Agent.  
—On and after the 19th May, during the alterations to the building of the Bank of British North America, on Yates street, the bank will occupy the premises at 45 Government street, between Redford's and Challoner & Mitchell's jewelry stores.  
—Elsewhere in these columns will be found a view representing the first shipment of oats from the Brackman & Ker elevators on the Edmonton & Calgary line to South Africa. The steamer "Lange" is now at Vancouver receiving the grain as rapidly as it can be forwarded to the coast, and it is expected that next week the big ship will be given dispatch. She will be the first vessel to carry Canadian grain from British Columbia to South Africa.

### F. W. FAWCETT Prescription Druggist

COR. DOUGLAS ST. AND KING'S ROAD.  
Telephone 620 when you want pure Drugs, Chemicals or Toilet Articles. Will deliver to all parts of the city. Personal attention night and day.

### Special Bargain

10 acres, nearly all cleared, mostly cultivated, inside city limits, not far from car line; price \$2,500.00.  
**SWINERTON & ODDY,**  
105 GOVERNMENT STREET.

### Solid and Progressive

30 YEARS' SOLID GROWTH OF  
**THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA**

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	SURPLUS	ASSURANCE
------	--------	--------	---------	-----------

1871	\$7,700	\$7,800	\$3,990	\$1,834,156
1876	43,403	81,105	4,226,011	
1881	175,242	339,000	20,881	9,774,543
1886	315,802	906,480	61,594	
1891	547,620	1,939,031	155,559	14,934,807
1896	760,403	3,404,907	213,789	20,001,462
1901	\$1,277,686	\$5,757,822	\$379,970	\$31,718,031

**S. W. Bodley, Special Agent**  
**R. L. DRURY, Provincial Manager**  
24 Broad Street

### TRY A BOTTLE OF PULMONIC COUGH CURE.

It will stop that cough. Made only by **HALL & CO.**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.  
Clarence Block, Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.  
WILL ISSUE AT NOON.

To allow its employees to enjoy the holiday and still supply its readers with the paper, the Times will issue to-morrow at noon. Advertiser are notified that changes of ads, should be in to-night or early in the morning.

### COMMITTED TO THE BAY.

Ashes of Col. Coolican Deceased in Port Angeles Harbor.

On Tuesday last at 2.30 p.m. all that was mortal of Col. Jas. S. Coolican was committed to the bottom of Port Angeles bay. Col. Coolican died very suddenly at Chicago on April 7th last, and among the requests he left behind him was that when he died "his body should be incinerated" and "the ashes be spread over the waters of Angeles bay." The cremation took place, but the widow could not see the ashes separated, and it was at her request that the remains were buried intact. Col. Coolican was a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and on Sunday afternoon the lodge held a memorial service at the opera-house, which was very impressive and attended by all the friends of the late colonel. At that time the casket containing the ashes had not arrived and the burial service was delayed until Tuesday. The casket was a beautiful copper box about six inches square, and was further surrounded by a lead case to weigh it down, and at the proper hour the members assembled at the lodge room and conveyed the casket aboard the tug Katy and went out about a mile off shore and within the track of incoming vessels. After a short burial service the casket was committed to the waters of the bay.

### A GLOBE TROTTER.

A lanky German by the name of F. L. Streimel, khaki clad and closely cropped, dropped into the Times office the other day and introduced himself as a globe trotter from Cologne. He had just arrived from the Orient on the Glenogle, and was attempting to lower the record of a fellow athlete of Cologne who had walked around the world in thirteen months. He has consumed sixteen months already, and it is doubtful if he will succeed. He left Cologne on April 14th, 1901, and shaped his course through Southern Europe and Asia. He has had a variety of thrilling experiences such as the small boy delights to read about, having been captured by marauding Arabs, robbed by Chinese brigands, and taken with smallpox. He has gone to San Francisco and will walk from there across the continent. The above is his picture.

### Personal.

Herbert Cuthbert, travelling representative of the Tourist Association, returned yesterday from his trip south. His mission has been eminently successful, and the railway people of San Francisco, Portland and Seattle are favorably considering the proposal to include Victoria in their tourist circuits. Mr. Cuthbert's work is likely to result in a large increase of visitors to the city.

Alfred Parr, of Ymir, formerly general secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, is here for the purpose of interviewing the government on matters connected with the Ymir dispute. He is making his headquarters while in the city at the Dominion hotel.

Percy F. Goodenough, a newspaper man of Grand Forks, H. M. Westcott, of Portland; J. W. Person, of Spokane; and H. Sweeney, of Rholt, are among the latest arrivals at the Vernon.

F. F. Clark, J. C. Clark and H. P. Griffiths are among the Seattle trap shooters in the city to participate in to-morrow's shoot. They are registered at the Dominion hotel.

Among the ladies staying at the Vernon hotel are Mrs. Halliwell, of Vancouver, and Miss B. Muleh and Miss Mondell, of Seattle.

J. D. Wells, son of the Hon. W. C. Wells, has just returned from a visit to his brother at Paines. He is registered at the Vernon.

Thos. Kiddle, who is connected with the new smelter which is being constructed at Ladysmith, is staying at the Vernon.

Frank Howe, an English sportsman, is a guest at the Vernon hotel. He will take part in the shooting competition.

James Henderson, president of the Henderson Directory Co., is in the city on business.

Dr. and Mrs. Neegs, of Berlin, Germany, are guests at the Vernon.



### Old Favorites English China

Just to hand, a shipment of  
**English China**  
Cups, Saucers and Plates, Willow Pattern, edge, line and sprig (white and gold), blue and gold, and a very handsome decoration in green and gold. See these before buying. They are just the thing you want, and the prices are low.

**Johns Bros.**  
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Butchers,  
230 DOUGLAS STREET.



### THE RING. FIGHT TO-NIGHT.

(Associated Press.)  
Denver, Col., May 23.—Young Corbett, the featherweight champion, will meet Kid Broad, of Cleveland, to-night in a ten-round bout before the Coliseum Athletic Club. The betting in Denver is two to one in favor of Corbett, with no broad money in sight.

### CONTENTS IN ENGLAND.

New York, May 23.—Harry Harris, the Chicago featherweight, who defeated Ted Palmer before the National Sporting Club in London a year ago, will sail to-morrow for the Canadian coast. He goes to London to engage in a contest with Andrew Tokel, the champion bantam of England, for the championship of the world. The fight will take place during coronation week before the National Sporting Club.

### THE TURF. ONTARIO MEETING.

Toronto, May 22.—The regular spring meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club opened at Woodbine course this afternoon, and will continue for nine days. Representative stables from all parts of the United States and Canada are in attendance, and horses from the far Western cities of the Dominion and from San Francisco. The track was in splendid condition, being faster than ever before. There were two withdrawals from the King's plate, Cardigan and Court-Kn, and one added starter, Thos. Meagher's Sassy Sally. This made a field of 18, the largest on record. The event of the day was of course the King's plate, which was won by "Loddy," with one of his four animals. Loddy's summary: King's plate, 1 1/4 miles, Loddy, 1; Fly in Amber, 2; Opita, 3; Time, 2:15. All the winners to-day were owned by Canadians.

### YACHTING. THE COPPER QUEEN LAUNCHED.

The Crofton Gazette says: "The 24-foot racing sloop Copper Queen, built on the smelter site by Mr. Fred. Clark, and designed by his brother, Mr. Parker Clark, was launched from the smelter slip at 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The ceremony of christening was performed by young Conlin—not the 'Pioneer Kid' but his younger brother. The proceedings were most successful, and the boat took the water like a bird. The only hitch which occurred was a failure of the bottle of wine to break, and its subsequent disappearance overboard. It was, however, recovered later, and the christening ceremony duly performed. The wine was provided by Mr. Conlin, of the Crofton hotel. A large number of Crofton inhabitants were present, and groups of interested spectators watched the launching from the shore and from the wharf, and hearty cheers went up when the little boat entered the water. In her are centred the hopes of Croftonians for the Victoria regatta; and in any case, whether she carries off a prize or not, her designer and builder and her owners, Messrs. Parker Clark, George Williams and Fred. Young, are to be congratulated on the production of a dandy little craft. She was taken round to Victoria on Wednesday by Mr. Macdonald, and made a fast passage down the coast."

### THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A Silver Cup for the School Obtaining Highest Averages in Exams.

A meeting of the board of school trustees was held yesterday afternoon, when tenders for the supply of 250 desks were considered, the order being given to the Pope Stationery Co., at the rate of \$3.00 per desk.

A communication was received from Principal Paul Macdonald, of the high school, asking for a new field for their sports, the present grounds being considered inadequate.

A letter was read from T. N. Hibben & Co. offering to donate a silver cup, to be awarded annually to the school whose pupils make the highest average per centage of marks in the high school entrance examinations, subject to certain conditions. This generous offer was accepted.

It seems incredible, but is nevertheless a fact that as late as the year 1814 an old woman named Beedie Miller, of Paines, in the Gherney Islands, sold favorable winds to seamen at the small price of 6d. a vessel. For many years witches were supposed to sell the wind. The Finlanders and Laplanders made quite a trade by selling winds. The old women, after being well paid by the credulous sailors, used to knit a magic knot, the buyer was told he would have a good gale when he untied the first knot, the second knot would bring a strong wind, and the third a severe tempest. At one time winds were sold at Mont St. Michael, in Normandy, and arrows were sold at the same time to charm away bad storms.

### I=5 the cost of meat

Rich cream with

### Grape-Nuts

a charming dish

### The Latest POPULAR SONGS

"A Little Boy in Blue."  
"On a Saturday Night."  
"The Game of Eyes."  
"Tale of a Kangaroo."  
"Ain't Dat a Shame."  
"Good Morning, Carrie."  
"My Lady Hottentot."  
"I Must Have Been a Dreamer."  
Let us try them over for you. You will be more than pleased.

**Fletcher Bros.**  
93 GOVERNMENT STREET.

### KINGHAM & CO

COAL OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST., COR. TROUNCE ALLEY.

Telephone . . . . 647

### PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Majestic from the Sound—  
E. D. Vant and wife, Mrs. Welch, E. O. Angus, T. N. Boyes, Miss Shaw, Mr. Plenda, Mrs. George, E. B. Stevens, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Higgs, Mrs. Zimmermann, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Copeland, Miss M. Copeland, Mrs. Swan, W. Mark, J. H. French, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mrs. Bloomquist, Mrs. Shagan, Mrs. Royal, Mrs. Cope, Mrs. A. F. Plint, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Gies, Mrs. St. Ode, Mr. Smith, W. B. Moore, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Carter, H. E. McDonald, G. Workman, Mr. Ward, H. P. Miller, J. Ogden, J. Barker, Mr. Jarby, M. Laora, D. W. Campbell, Geo. Joiner, T. J. Kingston, H. Brownhart, M. Triner, J. Matras, N. Watt, E. K. Jewett and wife, J. W. Person, P. F. Fordworth, H. H. Hildred, Miss Helm, J. Soller, Miss Soller, G. H. Murray, C. J. Armstrong, B. Scott, T. B. Reed, T. Raby, O. L. Lindsay, B. Spinnay, N. Bell, R. Chaseworth, O. McMillan, Miss McKay, Miss Hamilton, Miss Burrell, L. W. Keith and wife, E. J. McDonald and wife, J. W. Wald, Miss Wald, T. M. Westcott, J. F. Baggey, Mrs. Forrest, Mr. Higgins, T. C. Jones, C. J. Farmer, D. Satterfield, J. B. Watkins, Alex. Miller.

### FRANK SPEAKING.

This Is The Time For Plain Talk To Our Relatives and Friends Who Suffer.

WE SHOULD WARN THEM OF PERILS AND DANGERS.

Tell Them Of

### PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Nature's Specific For The Weak, Brokendown and Diseased.

Frank, honest speaking of husband to wife, wife to husband, and friend to friend is more urgently called for to-day than ever before.

In the spring season when the husband notes that his wife's vitality is low—when he knows she has headaches, backaches, sideaches, is nervous, sleepless, has loss of appetite and energy, perhaps racked with the pains of rheumatism or neuralgia, it is criminal for him to try to console her with the thought that all will be well when the fine summer weather comes in. It is the imperative duty of such husbands to suggest—nay to insist that once and effectual treatment be at once resorted to. Frank and plain speaking at the right moment will often save a precious life.

Wives should act in the same way towards their husbands, when the first symptoms of ill health are apparent. Friend should speak to friend giving kindly warning and advice, above all, pointing to that marvellous spring health-giver, Paine's Celery Compound.

Many a life has been saved by the kind and unselfish recommendations of those who have been made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound. The use of the great medicine has been urged upon sick, suffering and diseased friends, and Heaven has blessed their work. Honest physicians and conscientious druggists have saved the lives of many by promptly recommending the use of Dr. Paine's wonderful prescription. While speaking to those in ill health, always give them to understand that Paine's Celery Compound will without fail meet their necessities at this season.

The Royal Humane Society's medal was recently conferred on Edward Duckworth, a Blackburn insurance agent, for his gallant attempt to rescue a boy from drowning in February last. The lad fell through the ice in a disused quarry, and Mr. Duckworth dived after him, falling, however, to find the lad, and narrowly escaping with his own life.

In George IV.'s time the area of London was one-twelfth of what it is now.

## THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE.....MAY 23rd, 1902.

## Open Late To-Night

For the

## Sale of Holiday Needs

THE HUTCHESON CO., LD., VICTORIA, B.C.

### Radiger & Janion

AGENTS PACIFIC STEEL CO.

Manufacturer of Charcoal Pig Iron

We carry a full line of their various grades. Shipments made to any part of British Columbia.

ALSO AGENTS WASHINGTON MINING SYNDICATE

Blacksmiths' Coal

Equal to Cumberland, but much cheaper. A trial solicited

### Hotel Strathcona

SHAWNIGAN LAKE.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Good Tennis, Croquet, Boating, Fishing, etc. Terms Most Moderate. Apply HENRY MOXON, Manager.

### HOME INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS OF

### IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEDS

IN ALL DESIGNS

All kinds of Mattresses made to order.

**Taylor & Haggert**

162 and 164 Yates St. Victoria, B.C.

### HOLIDAY CLOTHES

FOR MEN

White duck pants, good quality, well made, \$1.00 pair.

Soft negligee shirts, collars attached or detached, stiff or soft bands, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

Straw hats, 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Flannel suits, colors, navy and white, black and white, grey and white, olive and white, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 suit.

Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson St.

### STYLE IS EVERYTHING

Call and see the latest up-to-date patterns in

Suits, Pants, etc

No Two Alike of Any Kind

That are being offered at

**Peden's,**

MERCHANT TAILOR, 86 FORT STREET, Successor to Geo. E. Jackson.

### Special.

Armour's French Potage, glass jars, 15c

Armour's Deviled Chicken, 25c

Oxford Sausages, Lunch Corned Beef, Baked Potatoes, etc. All suitable goods for your lunch basket.

**Watson & Hall**

Better Value Than Ever. Watson & McGregor, Phone, 745. 29 Johnson St. PHONE 444. 18 YATES ST.

### Rubber Hose

Watson & McGregor, Phone, 745. 29 Johnson St. PHONE 444. 18 YATES ST.



# EMPIRE DAY

As close at hand and no doubt you are making preparations to enjoy yourself picnicking. You will need a nice lunch and we can supply you with a few of the eatables.

Armour's Tongue.....25c. Per Tin.  
Dev. Ham and Tongue.....10c. Per Tin, 3 for 25c.  
Sausage Wiener Wurst.....20c. Per Tin.  
Lge. Australian Os Tongues.....10c. Per Tin.  
Also an Assortment Lunch Baskets, from.....10c. up to 25c.

## MOWAT & WALLACE,

GROCERIES, CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

### A DESCRIPTION OF ST. PIERRE

#### WHICH WAS WIPED OUT BY A VOLCANO

Was Built on Cliffs Overhanging a Bay—Mount Pelee is Six Miles From Town.

The town of St. Pierre, which has been totally destroyed by its 25,000 inhabitants by a volcanic eruption, was one of the most picturesque towns in the West Indies. It was the metropolis of Martinique, famous for its marvellous landscapes, its beautiful women, and its historic noted as the birthplace of the Empress Josephine. Although the island is uncommonly free from the hurricanes that annually devastate some portion of the Antilles, Martinique has suffered from disastrous earthquakes. But never before has calamity been wrought by the violence to which the island owes its origin.

Martinique, among the best known of the French colonies, occupies the West Indian island in the chain of the Lesser Antilles, 400 miles southeast of Porto Rico, 33 miles south of the British island of Dominica, and 22 miles north of St. Lucia, another English possession.

It was Columbus himself that discovered, June 5th, 1493, then called it St. Pierre, and it was to this name that the island was changed by the later French settlers into Martinique.

The greatest length of the island is 43 miles, its average width 19 miles. Its area is 241,000 acres or 380 square miles.

So beautiful topographically is this Caribbean treasure that it has been called "the Paris of the West Indies," the land of the ghosts, where nature holds the wand, and where in fast bewitchment.

Magnificent Martinique rises from the blue waters, not as a single volcanic cone, but in

Three Groups of Rugged Peaks, all clothed in rich verdure even to the summit of Mount Pelee, 4,550 feet high, the volcano to whose surprising and deadly activity is due the late disaster.

The moist atmosphere of the island, the equable temperature, ranging from 76 to 84 degrees, and seldom exceeding 88 degrees, create a balmy climate, of which the heat is moderated by sea breezes and fresh winds from the mountains. To the same unvarying abundance of heat and moisture are due the famous forests of the island.

The indigenous flora of the island includes the silk cotton tree, several species of mahogany and the impenetrable caleta or ironwood. The other plant products are as numerous as those of equatorial South America, and are of much the same character.

Creatures that creep and crawl swarm in Martinique. There are crabs of every shell, and certain lizards that the natives prefer to the most delicious fruit. The most distinguished animal of the island, however, is the fierce "fer-de-lance," or lance iron, a snake whose fatal bite is the only thing upon the island to be dreaded.

The fer-de-lance, unslightly, lurks in all the woods, the cane fields and the gardens. It is from four to seven feet long, it has four fangs at the root of which its virus is secreted. And lest the fer-de-lance should lose an opportunity to be disagreeable, it keeps in reserve several rudimentary fangs that can be speedily unfolded for use. The monster, who slays the largest cobra, was introduced into Martinique from India some years ago, with the hope that the fer-de-lance might thus be taught to lead a hermit's life. But the fer-de-lance killed the poisonous, and the plague of serpents swarms a greater menace.

Spain discovered the island exactly 400 years ago. Martinique was inhabited by Caribs (Gallies) who had expelled or incorporated in older stock. In 1635 a French captain from Normandy took possession of the island, and two years later his nephew, DuRoi, became captain general of the French colony, then numbering 700 men. In 1654 welcome was given to 300 Dutch Jews expelled from Brazil, and by 1658 there were in Martinique at least 5,000 Europeans. Soon afterwards the Caribs that had not been destroyed were expelled.

The present population exceeds 100,000. Thus Martinique is one of the

Most Densely Peopled Spots upon the globe. For the interior of the island is entirely mountainous and still covered with its primitive forests and the entire island is no larger than Stearns county, one of the small counties of Minnesota. On the arable lands about the coast the people are crowded together in closely as in industrial centers like Lancaster, Plandora, or Akron.

The place of the expelled Caribs was filled by negro slaves imported to till the tobacco and sugar plantations. In 1793 the negroes already numbered 72,000. They had more than once conspired against their masters, when, in 1801, they broke into open revolt. Three thousand of them were then manumitted. The year 1848, when friends of liberty everywhere throughout the world brought freedom to the negroes of Martinique. Five years later Indian coolies were obtained, on contract, to replace the blacks

who had themselves become small landowners. Contract labor has since been abolished.

Hence the majority of the inhabitants are "a remarkable mixed race." About 10,000 persons are Europeans, chiefly Frenchmen. The rest are of various grades, ranging from the "sacatra," who has retained scarcely a trace of Caucasian blood to the so-called "sang-mele," or mixed blood, with his mere hint of negro ancestry. The coolies constitute a colony of 15,000 souls. The mixed race—negroes, Hindoos, mulattoes, whites show every variety of type and color, with lingering traces of the Caribbean blood in their complexion, physiognomy and physical characteristics.

It is to that admixture of the Carib blood that Coralline ascribes the

"Wonderful Beauty" of native men and women in Martinique.

"So perfect are they anatomically that the artist wishing to create a Mercury or a Venus needs only to take a cast from his living model, without making a single modification from neck to heel."

The women of the island are as neat as they are beautiful, but not as good. Although every house is provided with its bath, and fresh spring water whites the very stones of the Martinique streets, this cleanliness is evident steps from godliness. For the people have all the vices of the French without their corresponding virtues. The women of the island, old and young, are gay, frivolous, pleasure seeking, fond of dress and of extremely lax morals. Marriage is neglected and two children out of every three are illegitimate.

Sold to the French government for 129,000 livres by the children of DuRoi, the first captain general, Martinique was assigned to the West Indian Company, but in 1674 became part of the royal domain. The island has several times been occupied by the English. It was captured by Admiral Rodney in 1782 and by the British in 1809, but was restored to France after the conquest by Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey in 1794.

The island was retained in possession of the English for eight years. Seized a third time in 1809, the island was not given back to France until 1814. Since 1820 the colony has legislated for itself as to civil and public matters.

The general government consists of a governor, a privy council of seven members, and a colonial council of 30 members elected for five years. The judiciary includes a Supreme court two intermediate and two inferior courts. Political freedom and liberty of the press have made the inhabitants content with their government and thoroughly devoted to the Mother Country. Furthermore, the island is represented in the French chambers by a senator and two deputies. The cost of the colonial government is about \$800,000 annually.

From an industrial and commercial standpoint Martinique is among the most favored of the Antilles.

The staple product of the island is sugar, the cane plantations covering about 100,000 acres, or one-fifth of the whole area. Hence the exports consist largely of sugar and rum. The annual value of which is estimated at nearly \$4,000,000. A little cacao also is cultivated, but coffee has been well-nigh abandoned. The so-called "Martinique effect" of commerce is grown in Guadeloupe. About one-third of the land is under cultivation, the principal productions, besides sugar, being cotton, cassia, bananas, indigo, maize and ginger.

The manufacturers possess considerable importance. There are several establishments for the preparation of indigo, more than 100 for manufacturing sugar, cocoa, and cassia as well as dye and cabinet woods. In addition there are potteries, lime kilns and steam mills. More than half the foreign trade is carried on with France and her colonies. Imports and exports each exceed \$5,000,000, but, though the island is dependent on the United States for many food stuffs, it exports nothing in return.

Laborers in Martinique receive from 15 to 19 cents a day, or cheap is the cost of living in that latitude. House servants earn from \$1.52 to \$2.87 a month; mechanics, 70 to 95 cents a day; and bookkeepers from \$43 to \$50 a month. The women, it is said, do most of the hard work.

An excellent system of highways has reduced the difficulty of travelling across the rugged island. A short railroad has been built, but most of the transportation is entrusted to small coasting vessels.

One-fourth of the revenue of the island is devoted to education. Besides encouraging education in Martinique, France has done much for the agriculture of the colony. She gives a bounty of 10 cents for every coffee and cocoa tree, in order to prevent an exclusive cultivation of sugar cane. The mother country has also established a colonial bank, the object of which is to assist the planters.

The capital of Martinique is Fort de France, formerly Port Royal. But Fort de France has been outstripped in population and trade by Saint Pierre, the one attractive town that may yet be known as the Pompeii of the twentieth century. Other flourishing communities are Launay, near the capital, on Fort de France bay; Saint Esprit, further south on the same inlet; Mornant and Marin, on the south coast; Trinite, Le Robert and Le Francois, on the west coast; and Macouba, at the northern extremity of the island. Prosperous villages abound.

Fort de France lies on the beautiful but shallow bay near the south end of the west side of the island. This town, although secondary in

Commercial Importance to Saint Pierre, is the military centre and arsenal of the French Antilles, the rendezvous of the navy, and the terminus of the French trans-Atlantic steamship lines, as well as of the sub-marine cables to Europe and to North and South America.

St. Pierre was half demolished by an earthquake in 1839 and nearly consumed by fire in 1890. After the last disaster the inhabitants offered a bounty of 50 per cent. of the value of the old buildings to owners desiring to rebuild, and thus advanced \$800,000.

Among the several interesting structures adorning the public ground of Fort de France the most noted is that of the Empress Josephine. This was erected by the people of the island, in honor of the woman whose charm have enshrined the loveliness of Martinique womanhood and have linked the history of a small, distant colony with that of the most spectacular empire of the modern age.

Yet the empress was not born at Fort de France, but at Trois Islets, a Martinique hamlet so retiring that the cartographers have quite forgotten it. The event that should have made this Trois Islets the best known spot in all the island took place June 23rd, 1763. Josephine was the eldest of three daughters of Joseph Tascher de la Pagerie, lieutenant



BRACKMAN & KIRK'S GRAIN ELEVATORS IN ALBERTA.

ant in the artillery, and his wife Rose Claire des Vergers de Sannois. Josephine was educated in her birthplace at a convent. Her father carried her to Havre in 1779.

St. Pierre, the metropolis of the island of Martinique, of whose catycaen all the world talks to-day, is situated on the west side of the island. The town was built on cliffs overhanging a bay of the same name, a bay, however, that is nothing more than a very slight curve in the shore line, vessels having to anchor in the open roadstead. Saint Pierre was a beautiful town, with a pleasing creole population. Architecturally the town bore an aspect of great solidity, looking as if it had been hewn out of one mountain fragment instead of being constructed of stone by stone. The dwellings have walls three feet in thickness, although they are usually but two stories and an attic. A handsome cathedral has been erected, and other public buildings of importance. There were many fountains that supplied drinking water from another source than that of the water which swept the gutters. Special interest was taken by tourists in the splendid chimneys of bells ringing out from the great white cathedral and in the various fine images and statues about the town. One of the statues was a gigantic Christ standing on a height and easily visible from the sea. A tall virgin surmounted the crest of Orange to the south of Saint Pierre, and Our Mother of the Watch kept guard above the anchorage.

The market of the town was picturesque. It was in the middle of a square surrounding a fountain and was filled with countrymen dressed in gorgeous Oriental costumes, selling their little products—bananas, vanilla beans, coconuts, while the fishermen lifted their boats bodily out of the water and converted them into stalls. There could be seen a wonderful fish display and all the colors of the rainbow.

The volcano that has destroyed this charming town and its 25,000 inhabitants is, as mentioned, Mount Pelee. It lies about six miles north of Saint Pierre and crowns the northwest end of the island. The height of the mountain is 4,430 feet. Although many other peaks in Martinique are evidently those of extinct volcanoes, Mount Pelee was in active eruption as late as 1851. This is the first time, however, since Columbus landed 400 years ago, that Martinique has suffered important loss from a volcanic outbreak.

An admirable road leads from Saint Pierre to the village of Mon Rouge, two thousand feet above the sea. In the village is a shrine to the Virgin, which was visited by the inhabitants of Saint Pierre. Along the road are seen many shrines and little chapels that shelter crucifixes and statues with lamps burning before them.

It is by this road that the traveler arrived at the Jardin des Plantes of Martinique, one of the most celebrated of all botanical gardens. Although it has been somewhat neglected of recent years, the garden has aroused the ecstacy of nature lovers.

John Cassile, who was president of the Dominion Express Company and vice-president of the Merchants' bank, died on Wednesday at Montreal, after an illness of only a few hours.

There is always a cause for every effect; there is always a purpose for every action in life. The following item in last Sunday's Colonist, taken from Toronto Saturday Night, is responsible for this article.

"The man or the manically that takes the point of view that if there is anything good going on no effort should be spared to get it, even if self-respect has to be sacrificed, occupies the same position as the worthless person who claims that the world owes him a living, while he proposes to let it go if anyone is foolish enough to leave a door unlocked or a window open. The pauperizing of public sentiment, the debauching of our self-respect, the teaching of the doctrine that 'something is likely to happen' which we do not cause to happen, a belief in the getting of something for nothing, a general lowering of the

he is doing himself. You would not be an improvement on him in any way.

The Lord will add to your wealth just as you can stand it. If you are high-minded and cannot accept charity He will bring you very, very low; so low that you are only on a level with your Saviour, who subsisted on other people's charity; lower, lower still, until your neighbor's opinion is of no weight; lower until you are willing to answer straight to God for your actions, and then from there He will build you up.

Do you envy Carnegie? You should only pity him. He has so much to bear; he must be in the public eye whether he will or no. He is pushed by his wealth into doing things almost without his own volition. How much happier he would be if he could live here without a care in the world. How his heart could respond to his Maker and rest there assured. But those millions are between him and a heavy responsibility the man bears; what a fearful question to answer. And shall we refuse to accept his gift when it is to do good to the multitude? No; we should never be above charity rightly bestowed of any sort. The man or woman who would starve through a false conception of not being

Would you like to help them dispose of their surplus; would you like to help their wealth for their good? My friend, you are totally unworthy to. If out of your little you cannot find the just proportion, how should he given to charity; if out of your little there is not put a tent for God's poor; if out of your little you will not make poverty a crime in the world; then all of Carnegie's millions would be of no use to you. You would not handle them nearly so well as

### CARNEGIE AND EQUALITY.

Georgina Seymour Kent.

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### COLLISION BETWEEN JAPS AND GERMANS

One Thousand People Massacred at Chun Shan Hui in the Southern Part of China.

Details have come to hand by steamer from the Orient of a collision between Japanese and German soldiers in China. It appears that a Sergeant Miyazaki, with two private soldiers, was proceeding in the direction of Shihai-kwan for the purpose of replacing the garbisons there, when he met a party of about ten German soldiers, who, with a Japanese sun-flag, were evidently making fun at the Japanese expense. The Japanese tried to recover the flag from the Germans, but, owing to the obstacle of the language, they could not understand each other, and the Germans gradually grew more boisterous. The Japanese determined to recover the flag by force, whereupon the Germans quietly handed it over to the Japanese. The latter thanked the Germans for this courtesy, but so soon as they turned their backs, then the Germans attacked them with drawn swords. Sergeant Miyazaki accepted the challenge and assisted by his subordinates, had a desperate engagement with the Germans, several of whom were killed and the others finally put to flight. The matter, it is feared, may become an international question.

Details of the massacre of upwards of 1,000 people at Chun Shan Hui, are contained in the following belated letter, dated 27th March, published in the China Mail:

"This evening finds us anchored within two days' travel of Lau Chau-fu. Our path is bristling with danger, and the advisability of returning, at once, to Wuchow will receive careful consideration as soon as we reach Lau Fu, at which place we will be able to get more authentic information than we now have. Word reached us yesterday that, three or four days ago, the towns of Chun Shan Hui and Yat To Shi—distant from here less than twenty miles—were sacked by robbers. Men, women and children were indiscriminately slain, and the list of the dead is said to number over one thousand. The cause of the butchery is not apparent; possibly the robbers were incited by the stubborn resistance offered them."

The Canton correspondent of the Hongkong Telegraph, writing on the 21st of March, says: "There has been rumor here for the last three days that the important town of Nanning has been captured by the rebels. The authorities maintain a strict secrecy on the affair, and only bits of information now and then leak out. There is, however, a strong feeling that some disastrous affair has happened to the Imperial troops in the disturbed area. More troops have been dispatched to Kwang-si. Only yesterday at noon, the Fak Po laden with provisions and ammunition took away no less than 500 braves from the Bocca Tigris Forts to Wuchow. The local military officials are requested by edicts to raise troops, and already a sort of conscription has taken place. All the telegraph wires from Wuchow to Nanning have been cut, and news is only obtained by means of messengers.

"Recently military authorities raided a house in the west part of the city and captured six men, who it is alleged are concerned in the rebellion, and recently came down here from the disturbed area to purchase arms, and spread their propaganda. On them were found documents with the signature 'Kwak' attached, and ordering them to secretly do away with the Manchu officials in Canton. These six men are reported to be known as the Council of Six, and evidently they hold some prominent position among the rebels, as there were found among their baggage various grades of mandarin buttons, each bearing the title of councillor. These six men are now safely lodged in the city prison, and no doubt their earthly career will soon end. When captured they were in the act of praying, with their heads bound up and a wound streaming with blood from each of their right arms. It is probable that they were sealing their brotherhood by the method known among Chinese as 'mixing blood.' There was also a fowl with its head chopped off lying on the ground. Various documents were also taken, the purport of which aimed at the assassination of the various Manchu officials in Canton."

Anyone troubled with boils, pimples, rashes, festering sores, or any chronic or malignant skin disease, should use Burdock Blood Bitters externally and take internally. It will cure where others fail.

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The comfort and elegance contained therein is not surpassed anywhere in Canada. Our skillful and artistic upholsterers can make your parlors a perfect paradise.

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On the Second Floor. Makes every lady wish to re-furnish all the windows in her home. The rich Wilton and Axminster Carpets and Rugs from Crossley's and Templeton's looms are the finest works of art in this line produced in the world.

### In Our Art Dep't On the Ground Floor

Are shown the products of world famous makers. Josiah Wedgwood's artistic Basalt Pottery. Hadley's Worcester China Ornaments. Libbey's Sparkling Cut Glass. Rogers Bros. Silverware, the kind that wears. Haviland's French China, in suites or odd pieces.

## WEILER BROS.

The House Furnishers Government Street



### A Clear Complexion

can be the possession only of the man or woman whose digestive functions are in perfect order.

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken regularly will keep the stomach in good condition, the blood pure, and the complexion clear. All druggists sell it.

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## A BARREL OF RUM FOUND BY INDIANS

CAST UP BY THE SEA  
ON GOOSE ISLAND

Boscovitz Arrives With Consignment of  
Spring Salmon—A Boating  
Fatality at Port Simpson.

A 40-gallon barrel of rum has been found ashore at Goose Island. It was found by the Indians of Bella Bella last week. The natives were over to the island catching salmon and had intended bringing the rum back to Bella Bella, but their canoe being heavily laden, they found that they would have to make another trip for the liquor. They started back for Goose Island before the Boscovitz left for Victoria. What disposition they will make of the rum can be surmised. They told of no marks of identification on the barrel. It was found in about the center of the island, some distance from the shore. The Boscovitz arrived from the North early this morning. A passenger, who has been around the northern coast of this island also reports that much wreckage has been cast up by the sea in the vicinity of Cape Scott. The wreckage looked as though it had come from some large vessel. No traces, however, of the missing fishing schooner Nellie Thurston was seen. At Port Simpson on Saturday last, a boating fatality is supposed to have occurred. A man named McGirr, belonging to Sitka, whose canoe was lying in port a short distance out from shore, attempted to go aboard in a canoe, and from the time he left the town has not been seen. A number of people are said to say that they heard the cries of a man in the water, and one boat in which to go to the rescue when prevented by a friend, who assured her the cries were only those of a drunken man. At the time the water was quite rough, and the conclusion since arrived at is that the man was clinging to some object when the cries for help were heard. His canoe has never been found, but the ship still lies where she was anchored by the unfortunate fellow.

The Boscovitz reports that the scow which broke loose from the steamer Concordia while on her way to Junction has been completely broken on the rocks of Goose Island. The Indian woman, who had been quarantined on the Steena because of smallpox, was given her freedom last Monday, and no further evidence of the disease have since made their appearance. The Indians around Bella Bella have this year been doing a great trading business, a number of them having made at times over \$200 a day. Skins are being purchased by agents in the north for \$12 a skin, and as seals have been very plentiful, the natives find themselves in very fortunate circumstances. The best catch reported was that of 24 skins in one day. This catch was made by only one Indian, while two others are said to have obtained 37 on the same day.

On the Skeena river Herman's cannery is running, and the Boscovitz brought the second small consignment of spring salmon from there. Among other freight she had several thousand dollars' worth of furs. These included bear, fox, marten and beaver pelts. They came from Cunningham's, Port Simpson, but have been collected from Indians from nearly all parts of the northern interior.

Before the steamer left the Skeena the Hazelton had started on her third trip up the Skeena, and if the water at the canyon would permit will go through to Hazelton. On Monday last the steamer carried a big excursion party up the river from Port Simpson, the residents of the town having celebrated the late Queen's birthday on that date.

Among the arrivals on the Boscovitz were S. A. Spencer, of Albert Bay; Fred and Robert Pamphlet, and a miner from Gribble Island.

### YUKON NAVIGATION.

Special correspondence from Skagway, under date of May 17th, says: "A report was brought north from Haines by the Dolphin that A. A. Adair had reached there from Mush Creek with a story of the effect that five men had taken out considerable dirt running as high as \$20 to the pan of fairly coarse gold. This was during the first of May and the weather was very warm. A freeze soon came and the prospectors had to abandon work until the spring thaw."

The first mail for Koyukuk, consisting of 5,000 pounds, will leave Skagway the first of next week and will be sent to the Koyukuk district on a steamer by Post Office Inspector Stevens. The steamer to be named the Koyukuk, is being built at White Horse, and will be ready to start not later than May 21st.

L. D. Weaver arrived on the Floesie yesterday and reports the discovery near Haines of a large body of free milling ore. Samples of the ore were brought into Haines on Monday night by two prospectors named Givens and Walsh, who were on their way to have an assay made.

Chief Clerk Watson to General Manager Newell of the White Pass & Yukon route, denies that the W. P. & Y. has purchased one pound of goods for the Dawson wholesale trade, as contained in Dawson dispatches. Mr. Watson continued: "I am prepared to say that our company is going to make it so that our patrons can afford to sell goods at retail prices."

### WOOD'S PHOSPHORINE.

The Great English Remedy. Sold by all Druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. It cures all diseases of the lungs, all effects of colds or coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. It cures all diseases of the throat, all effects of colds or coughs, and all diseases of the chest. It cures all diseases of the stomach, all effects of indigestion, and all diseases of the bowels. It cures all diseases of the skin, all effects of eczema, and all diseases of the hair. It cures all diseases of the eyes, all effects of inflammation, and all diseases of the ears. It cures all diseases of the nose, all effects of catarrh, and all diseases of the throat. It cures all diseases of the mouth, all effects of sore throat, and all diseases of the tongue. It cures all diseases of the throat, all effects of inflammation, and all diseases of the chest. It cures all diseases of the stomach, all effects of indigestion, and all diseases of the bowels. It cures all diseases of the skin, all effects of eczema, and all diseases of the hair. It cures all diseases of the eyes, all effects of inflammation, and all diseases of the ears. It cures all diseases of the nose, all effects of catarrh, and all diseases of the throat. It cures all diseases of the mouth, all effects of sore throat, and all diseases of the tongue.

in competition with those who get their freight by way of St. Michael. How do we propose to do that? Well, that is another question. But we will make it so our patrons who are retailing goods in Dawson will be able to get their stock as cheaply as the big companies.

"Skagway is to have another telephone system. Herman Myers, manager of the Automatic Telephone Company, which has given very poor service, will change his system into a 'hello' phone."

"Advice received to-day from White Horse are that the Mounted Police have prohibited travel across Lake LaBarge owing to the rotten condition of the ice. The first steamer from Dawson should reach this end of the route on May 22nd."

A special from Dawson says the first boat from LaBarge arrived there on Sunday afternoon. The steamer Sara was damaged to the extent of \$2,000 by fire. An ice jam on Sunday morning staved a hole in the bow of the steamer Flora, tied to Collier head dock. The steamer sank. Sinking is proceeding slowly. A flood on Bonanza on Saturday night washed away several dumps and two cabins.

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

The Vancouver Province says: "After a recent conference with representatives of the Canadian shipping, mercantile and marine insurance interests, and other parties concerned, Hon. James Sutherland caused a careful selection to be made of the localities where additional aids to navigation or improvements to existing aids are required. It is proposed to send the chief engineer of the marine and fisheries department to this province at an early date, to decide on the spot what additional aids are most urgently required. These different routes need to be protected: (1) The route outside Vancouver Island on the great circle route to Japan, principally for the safety of the C. P. R. steamers; (2) The inside routes to Ladysmith, and other coaling centres, for the protection of the large freight steamers now engaged in carrying coal to the United States and other places, a traffic that is rapidly increasing; (3) The coasting trade of British Columbia, largely increased by the rapid development of lumbering, fishing and mining industries, and Yukon trade in all the inlets and inside passages from the boundary line north to Port Simpson."

### WILL BUILD FLOATING DOCK.

Moran Bros., of Seattle, are preparing plans for a floating dry dock to cost \$425,000. This will enable them to better compete with their British rivals who in the matter of repairing ships have of late received most of the business coming to the Sound. At present there is only one dry dock on the Sound that is capable of accommodating any of the big freight carriers now operating on the Pacific. For this reason such vessels as the Garonne, which was in dock a few days ago, have either to go to San Francisco or come to Esquimalt, if they cannot be handled on the government dock at Port Orchard. This fact increases the American, and it is the incentive it is

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VIEW OF HARBOR, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AND POST OFFICE.

## Provincial News

### VANCOUVER.

The entertainment that is being arranged by the public school children of Vancouver for coronation day gives every indication of being a most attractive event. It will, in any case, be arranged on a larger scale than any entertainment by children ever before held in the city. It is under the supervision of the committee of the School Children's Queen Victoria Fund, towards which the proceeds will be devoted. The programme being rehearsed includes two choruses by 250 voices, and two part songs by 50 boys and 50 girls, each taking alternate verses. In addition to these each of the several public schools is arranging a special feature. The regimental band will also assist in the programme, and permission has been obtained, through Lieutenant Colonel Wessop, for the entertainment to be held in the Sixth D. C. O. Rifle drill hall.

The elections to the general conference, which meets in Winnipeg, took place at the Methodist conference here on Wednesday, with the result as follows: Rev. Dr. Whittington, Vancouver; Rev. E. E. Scott, president of conference; Rev. Dr. E. S. Rowe, of Victoria; Rev. Principal Spurrell, of New Westminster; Rev. J. H. White, of Nelson. Alternates: Rev. J. F. Betts, Rev. W. H. Barrackough, Esquimalt, A. G. Wells, of Chilliwack; T. H. Pearson, of New Westminster; R. W. Borch, of Vancouver; S. Lindmark, of Revelstoke; N. Shakespeare, of Victoria; J. W. Stewart, Alternates, D. Spencer, Victoria. The committee on Sabbath schools reported, in part, as follows: "Our Sabbath schools are in a healthy state, showing an increase of 385 over last year, and an increase of \$501 over last year. Greater attention is desired so that children may be brought into relationship with the church." It was decided to invite Rev. Dr. Stephenson, of Toronto, to make a tour throughout the entire conference in the interests of missions. Dr. Stephenson is

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## N. C. GOODWIN AND MAXINE ELLIOTT

PLAYED AT VICTORIA  
THEATRE LAST NIGHT

A Large and Fashionable Audience Saw  
"When We Were Twenty-One."

Victoria turned out on mass last night to greet Nat C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott, and company of players in their presentation of this year's success, "When We Were Twenty-One." Seldom, if ever, has a larger audience taxed the accommodation of the Victoria theatre. Seldom has the elite of the city been more extensively represented, and no matter what may be the general opinion regarding the character of the play or performance, that audience was undoubtedly a prime feature of the evening.

For the first time in years everybody was present when the curtain arose. The performance was delayed until 8:30 by the late arrival of the chorus, and under the circumstances the promptness of custom on the part of those players who love to come late, was quite excusable. There has been greater enthusiasm in the Victoria theatre than was manifested last night. Certainly there were curtain calls and one immense basket of flowers, but the audience was plainly not as idolatrous as those to whom the pair of stars, according to press report, are accustomed.

Taking in comparison with last night's play the comedy presented here not long ago by another noted actor, Stuart Robson, "The Henriette," the unlamented player will be forced to the admission that "When We Were Twenty-One" was not in it. The plays, of course, are entirely different, but rival stars in the same sphere of acting presented them, and comparison is therefore wholly justifiable. Victorians held themselves entitled to compare anything and everything that came their way. Robson's company was superior on the whole, the play was immeasurably finer and the prices appreciably less. Those three circumstances are sufficient to put "The Henriette" a few inches above "When We Were Twenty-One."

The first two acts of "When We Were Twenty-One" are easily the brightest part of the play. That convoluted scene in which Dick Carewe (Mr. Goodwin) and his three friends, "The Frisby," discuss reminiscences over cards and the omnipresent decanter, would indeed be hard to beat. The little passages between Phyllis (Maxine Elliott) were also deftly done, but there wasn't much sparkle in the dialogue and not enough scope to show both players to the very best advantage.

Briefly, the fabric of a plot on which the

## Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)  
IS PICKED PURITY

Strong in Purity. Fragrant in Strength.

IMITATORS ARE MANIPULATED.  
CHASE & SANBORN,  
MONTREAL AND BOSTON.



Orders received at the business office of the Times, 26 Broad street.

Everybody Non Sulphurous. Odorless. Every Stick a Watch. Every Match a Light.

## EDDY'S "HEADLIGHT" MATCHES

These matches are by far the cheapest and most economical of any on the market. The finest matches in the world, made from soft corky pine and especially suitable for domestic use. Put up in neat sliding boxes, assorted colors, each box containing about 500 matches—three boxes in a package.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.

## A TRUSCOTT BOAT

Simple, Safe, Reliable, Speedy.

Boats either cabin or open in sizes from 16 to 30 feet in length. For catalogue giving full information write or call on R. A. TRUSCOTT, Agent, VICTORIA, B. C.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS. Prepared in all countries. Searches of the Records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information. ROWLAND BRITTAIR, Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney.

Tractiveness has been the talk of two continents. Maxine Elliott does not believe her pictures or description. She also possesses a great deal of merit as an actress, and in some of her dialogues with Mr. Goodwin was captivatingly clever.

The other members of the company acquitted themselves creditably according to their opportunities. The performance was concluded by 12:20 o'clock.

They left for the Sound on this morning's Rosalie.

### PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

Rowland Brittain, patent attorney, of Vancouver, sends the following abstract from the Official Gazette of the United States patent office for the week ending May 13th:

During this week 539 patents were issued, 468 being to citizens of the United States, 4 to Austria Hungary; 9 to Canada; Cocos Island, 1; Denmark, 1; Egypt, 1; Great Britain, 23; France, 2; Germany, 16; Italy, 1; Mexico, 1; New Zealand, 3; Russia, 2; South Australia, 1; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 2; Tasmania, 1; and Victoria, Australia, 1.

There were on British Columbia cases this week.

## New Vancouver Coal Co.

LIMITED.  
NANAIMO B. C.  
SAMUEL H. BODINE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Lake.

## New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts - \$5.00 per ton  
Sack and Lumps, \$6.00 per ton  
Delivered to any part within the city limits

KINGMAN & CO.,  
25 Broad St., Cor. Trenchard Alley.  
Wharf-Spratt's Wharf, Store Street.  
Telephone Call, 67.

## ROSLYN COAL

LUMP OR SACK ..... \$5.00 per ton  
DRY GOOD WOOD ..... \$1.00 per cord  
SPLINDID HARD ..... \$1.50 per cord

J. BAKER & CO.,  
Phone 407. 25 Ballantyne St.

## Pearl in Ammonia

WASHING FLUID

A new substitute for soap. Try it for all cleaning and washing purposes. Washes your clothes in half the time. Washes by all Grocers at 10c and 20c per bottle. Manufactured by A. CLARK, Victoria West P. O., Victoria.







# VICTORIA DAILY TIMES

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY MAY 23, 1902.



BY ELSIE DAY.

Paris, Saturday.

If ever a woman appears delightfully and truly feminine it is when she is arrayed in some pretty, half-loose creation, whose long, graceful lines and soft trimmings enfold her little young figure with artistic effect.

Sweeping negligee draperies become her, and she loves to trail about her dainty room in lace-trimmed garments, while for dinner and ball gowns nothing appeals to her so strongly as a soft indistinctness of design, instead of severe boldness.

The evening dress here portrayed is a charming example of simple and pretty lines secured with soft fabrics. Upon a foundation of champagne taffeta there is hung another skirt of mousseline exactly matching the shade of silk.

Simple little ruffles adorn the bottom of this heavier lining, while the soft skirt is ornamented with six graduated rows of trimming, placed close together around the bottom. The three lower and wider bands consist of champagne taffeta, the others being of pale blue velvet ribbon. These two colors, in combination, when just the right shades are selected, form a new and effective effect.

In vertical clusters are arranged tiny tufts, which trim the entire upper section of the skirt; then curving upward over the hips are two other clusters, which form an arch, crossing the straight up and down tufts in diagonal lines. All the tufts are released just above the knees, so that a flounce effect is produced, which is further emphasized by the arrangement of broad champagne taffeta ribbon, put on in connecting arches. A beautiful hand-painted design of green leaves and bluish purple wisteria renders this odd trimming one of the prettiest, as well as most attractive, features of the dress.

More of the blue than the champagne tint is displayed upon the low-cut corsage. Here are introduced scant ruffles of velvet and flounces of application lace, arranged across the front and sleeves. The trimming reaches to the top of the wide crushed centre, which, in this instance, is a very chic one crossed in front by diagonal pieces of pale blue velvet, which are held at each of the four ends by tiny turquoise and diamond buttons. At the back the ribbon is ar-

ranged in a lacing effect, which has, instead of eyelets, the same small and pretty jeweled ornaments to hold the narrow strips, while below the waist are pendant tabs of lace and velvet.

For jewels to go with this costume the wearer chose magnificent turquoise and diamonds. Her gold brooch is set at intervals with oval blue stones, while across the softly trimmed front of the décolletage is fastened a heavy rope of pearls, having fancy tasselled ends. Nearly all evening gowns, as well as those intended for afternoon wear, now display position or oddly-shaped busques which are quite long. Frequently these novel decorations carry out the prevailing sash mode, yet not always, for some charming little affairs which are decidedly more basse than stream-like have been observed.

The pretty negligee of rose crepe de chine here depicted, shows a rather quaint and effective incrustation of Louis Quinze knots wrought in Valenciennes lace. In the centre of each of these wide butterfly loops there is placed a white chiffon chon. These petals or winglike incrustations head a deep flounce, which is formed of diagonal inserts of lace and tucking. Five tiny fingerie tufts form a heading for the final flounce of three-inch lace, which makes a pretty fullness about the feet. The same knot-and-flounce design is repeated in the sleeves, and these grow wider toward the bottom until they resemble the angel style.

Diagonal entre-deux extended from the tiny lace striped bolero to the top of the wide flounce. At the bust, confining the ends of a rolling collar, are two long scarfs of mousseline, which are gathered at intervals into tight rows of shirring. The back of this same dainty bolero robe is shown in another photograph, so that a glimpse of the quaint yoke-like bolero is obtained.

The idea of wearing exquisite lace trimmed petticoats with short jackets, or under long flowing negligees, is particularly well liked by women who are fond of daintiness and smartness combined with perfect comfort. Some of the combinations in this style are really very becoming and pretty, as, for instance, the rose taffeta petticoat with its elaborate flounce of lace incrustation mousseline. The applied entre-deux of Val-

enciennes describe semicircles which have the ends rounding inward to form small rings. This elaborate design carried out in the lace is mounted upon the deep flounce of dainty embroideries, and on the extreme edge are placed two lace flounces, one set upon the other.

Quite to the knees extends this elaborately ornamented ruffle, and here it is headed by a two-inch-wide embroidery of Valenciennes ribbon. At the front, back and at each side the ribbon is tied in full fingerie knots.

Over this charming bit of lace and rose colored silk is worn an Ernest deshabille of ivory surah. The silk is made into six-inch-wide bands of tucking, separated by insertions of extra essential lace, while a three-inch flouncing of the same pattern finishes the bottom.

An extremely wide collar, made of alternating bands of tucking and lace, tapers away from the throat, and this broad effect has an edging of extra essential lace to match that used upon the rest of the gown.

Many are the quaint and cunning jackets which have been designed to tempt the fancies of pretty femininity. These fascinating little garments render women more attractive than ever, and those who have the entrée to my lady's boudoir before the hour set aside for her shopping expedition or her morning drive through the park will be genuinely impressed by her grace and beauty.

Straight accordion and sun-plaiting are favorite trimmings for these gowns, and the fullness cut off directly at the waist line, and here finished with an incrustation of lace, will be found very becoming to certain figures. Other short jackets resemble kimonoes, while a few fancy boleros are seen.

The petticoat worn with such a jaunty garment is always of the same material and style. Popular as are these picturesque fancies, it must be admitted that many still prefer the long, simple deshabille made upon the half loose lines of the models here shown.

Spring tailor gowns have well nigh reached the height of smartness, as well as attractiveness, for very soon it will be time to substitute this shyer frocks for the modish and serviceable tailor-made ones of wool or cashmere.

The Manly model on this page is a handsome red cloth, with a perfectly plain skirt, which has a curiously ornamented flounce tapering from a depth of at least 20 inches directly in the back to nothing at the sides. Straps of the cloth, pointed at the bottom, where they are broadest, are placed all around with Pekin silk and laid close together on the silk foundation of this oddly cut flounce.

The flat coat is embellished with a fitted collar, which is quite flat and is trimmed with radiating bands of the black and white silk. The same striped effect suggests a corselet, and the plain sleeves have let in from the elbow down a full puff of the silk. This is drawn into narrow cuffs, which are piped to harmonize with the rest of the costume.

## REMEDY FOR HICCOUGH.

Hiccough usually attacks persons of nervous temperament and young children who have overindulged the stomach; it may also be induced by eating foods which have been too highly seasoned.

The most useful remedy, and perhaps the most inoffensive and the best, consists in sucking a piece of sugar, which has previously been steeped in vinegar, or drinking a spoonful of good vinegar in which some sugar has been dissolved. If this is not at once successful a second spoonful is certain to be so.

## TWO WAYS.

In Germany it may be said that the tendency is to make better workmen; in America and England the tendency is to make better men. The Anglo-Saxon policy is to "cast the hantling on the rock," and let him work out his own salvation through temptation. In Germany the policy is quite the reverse; the workman is protected from disciplining temptation, and ruled in a thousand ways by the government instead of being allowed to rule himself. American discipline is from within, German from without. The German workman is without hope even in religion, for it is held that a German workman is ever seen in church after confirmation; there is little or no chance for him to rise; he has no hope of a possible career in politics, nor any hope of becoming a Carnegie or a Huntington. Consequently he is without ambition to do his work faster or by better methods; he is content to do what his father did, without thinking, though the all-seer government is making herculean efforts through its scores of technical and industrial schools—the best in the world—to stir him from his stolid and precedent-bound lethargy.

The German workman is slow, therefore his wages are his wage. It is less expensive in Germany to hire muscle than it is to install expensive machinery. Therefore in all sorts of German manufactures, from fish-trimmed hats to the most elaborate of workmen bending their backs to burdens which in America are borne willingly, cheerfully, and more cheaply by electricity or steam.—The Outlook.

## Pretty Lingerie's White Glory.

Is there anything more fascinating to the average woman than lovely lingerie? She will linger over fine handmade garments and purchase with reckless extravagance whatever strikes her fancy, for nothing seems too elaborate or costly in her eyes.

Among the prettiest of the white garments are the newly shaped corset covers, and a woman must be lacking in feminine tastes if she is able to resist these charming little under waists, for some of them are truly works of art.

The majority of the new covers come just to the waist in the back, and extend in a point at the front, following the lines of modish blouses. The trimming which consists of the fine malines, embroidered bits of dainty handkerchiefs, is arranged in all manner of odd designs.

A quaint effect is secured by having lace bandings across the shoulders in bodice fashion and sloping gently inward as the skirt ends reach the waist back and front.

The space between these straps may be filled in with fine batiste having ladder-like cross pieces of lace trimming. No frills or fulness of any sort combines to make this pretty little garment take up more room than is desired, and, while it is extremely fine in cut, the flat applications of lace give an attractive appearance of elaborateness when seen through the thin summer blouse.

There are quantities of these cunning little garments which seem to be scarcely more than scraps of lace and fine linen, but even such small affairs are very expensive.

Fitted corset covers are more satisfactory than ever this season, and, while these display fewer tucks than some of the other styles, the loss is quite balanced by the pretty and novel arrangements of lace or embroidery applique.

For instance, a plain cover which curves in to the figure will have a finish

about an inch wide. If these two trimmings are arranged to form diamonds or squares, set together with tiny beading, the result will prove both novel and attractive.

Underneath the diaphanous blouses, which have been in vogue for some time, it has grown to be quite the thing to wear one's loveliest and handsomest corset covers. Their beauty shows through the outer transparent garments in a delightful way, which is all the more attractive if just a trifle vague.

The chemise is a bit of lingerie which appears to be gaining rapidly in favor. In fact, for two or three seasons now it has found a firm place among my lady's dainty undergarments.

One would scarcely recognize the new variety, however, as belonging to the same class as those which were worn a few seasons ago. Chubbiness no longer characterizes them, and the new styles fit quite as well as a gown.

The plain or Princess model may be considered the favorite, on account of its lack of fulness. A six-inch ruffle, tucked and edged with lace, finishes the bottom, while the upper part may be inset with bands of lace terminating at the waist line. The garment fits the figure perfectly and fastens down the front or at one side with small buttons.

If a little fulness is desired, then the upper part may have tucks gathered into a belt in front, released over the bust, and then held in again by means of the beading which edges the low neck.

In this case the skirt part is like a short petticoat gathered on to a belt. The fulness over the hips and around the waist makes this style of garment quite impossible for any but very slight figures. Others prefer to have all extra cloth taken out by means of seams and darts. One young woman who wears the full kind does away with clumsy knots by bringing the ends of the wide ribbon



SMART RED CLOTH TAILOR GOWN.

handsome lower section, this being fashioned into shaped panels set together with wide embroidery bandings. At the bottom each one of these broad sections was ornamented with incrustations of embroidery to match the yoke.

Elbow sleeves, of course, contributed their share to the general effect of beauty, and at the left side of the bust was placed a huge soft rosette of pink liberty satin ribbon with one long dangling and finished with another rosette tied in just below the waist.

Fine embroideries were never used so lavishly and so effectively as they are now, and as a consequence much less lace is seen than formerly. A pretty combination of these two trimmings is seen in a gown which is of the chemise style. Across the bust are arranged three diamond-shaped pieces of embroidery, set together with a lattice of Valenciennes insertion. The same design extends across the elbow sleeves, which are finished with a trill of wider lace.

While the majority of women prefer simple sleeves, ending at the hand of the arm and confined by bands of trimming

and knots of ribbon, others have a fancy for more novel effects, and for these are designed the gown with short kimono sleeves. Fine hand embroidery borders these charming little features, and the deep pointed edge is supplemented by frill of lace. The same pointed embroidery pattern extends across the open square-cut neck, and the shoulder straps are made of strips of narrow lace and beading.

Occasionally one sees a pretty gown which opens at the back, and one of this style is embellished with a handsome yoke collar, formed of graduated tabs of fine linen batiste, with inserted flower patterns adorning the centre of each. These shaped pieces are set together with bands of lace, while all around the lower part is a deep frill of the lace design falling over the bust. The upper edge of the collar yoke is rounded out and simply marked by a narrow width of insertion.

The same embroidered tabs set together with lace form the deep flounce which finishes the bottom of the elbow sleeves. Handkerchiefs are one of the novel trimmings used effectively upon the new-



TUCKED MOUSSELINE EVENING GOWN TRIMMED WITH HAND-PAINTED RIBBON.

all around of irregular lace banding, with an extra row following the outline of the rounded neck and extending down the front to add its width to the sharp point falling below the waist line. Another band will simulate a dart, and the armhole will be finished with the same trimming. In this way the entire garment appears to be very much ornamented, while this effect is secured by a very simple use of lace.

Tuckings, of course, are very much in favor, and one pretty little cover showed clusters of tiny hand-run tucks laid at each side of the front and gathered at the bust. The tucks at the back extended from the lowest neck to the waist, while below this point a plain circular section was added. Clusters of fine tucks alternating with Valenciennes entre-deux always make a dainty combination, and these may be used in a dozen different ways. Stripes, running around, up and down or diagonally, are effective, and the outer edges may be finished with lace trimmed beading or insertions and frills of lace.

The slender woman may elect to have her corset covers drawn in at the waist by means of wash ribbons run through fancy headings, and, of course, this makes a very effective trimming. However, few care to wear bulky knots and loops about the waist, even if it is slender and well shaped.

Some of the prettiest covers resemble French chemises, for they have the rounded neck, beautifully finished and sometimes below this daintily buttoned eyelets through which is run narrow wash ribbon. The slight fulness in front may be drawn in by small tucks or with means of fagoting.

## Of Wash Ribbon and Lace.

More elaborate models are made entirely of strips of wash ribbon and lace,

which is run in the heading around the waist up to the top of the chemise, where she ties it in pretty little bows at each side of the bust.

The short-sleeved nightgown is now considered the correct thing, as well as the only comfortable one, for summer wear. A low neck, of course, accompanies these fascinating sleeves, and certainly nothing could be cooler, prettier and more suitable for warm nights.

Even domestic garments are made to resemble the fine French hand-made ones, and the price is decidedly reasonable. The gowns themselves appear like extra long chemises, for the necks are cut out in rounding lines, and there are no fastenings whatever.

Wide frills and collars have gone quite out of date, and instead many of the gowns are trimmed about the neck with a flat band of lace or embroidery insertion, or perhaps a tiny French ruffle with an embroidered design above a narrow hemstitched edge.

A gown which presented an unusually pretty appearance had its square neck outlined with an inch-wide insertion of Mechlin, under which were run pale blue ribbons, fastening at each corner in front in charming knots. Below this band of lace, for the depth of about four inches, was a solid space of tiny vertical tucks run by hand in the sheer dainty muslin.

Following this trimming, the Mechlin insertion was put on the plain material in a Greek key pattern, with the muslin cut out underneath. The sleeves reached just to the elbow, and the fulness was brought into tiny tucks and finished with a plain band of lace over muslin, which knotted on the outside of the arm.

Empire Effect in Night Dress.

Another gown presented an Empire effect. There was a short bolero-like yoke of delicate embroidery, also finished in a square-cut neck. Set upon this was the



BACK OF THE ROSE CREPE.



HANDSOME ROSE-SILK PETTICOAT, WORN UNDER AN IVORY SURAH DESHABILLE.



out finger. Three daintily embroidered and lace bordered squares make a charming little vest cover, while many of the prettiest chemises have well-shaped revers made of corners of these colorful bits.

Wash silks, pongees and colored batistes are shown, with other styles of undergarments intended for summer wear, but the really refined woman clings to her all white lingerie, regardless of exorbitant laundry bills. Nothing, of course, exceeds pure white daintiness for absolute charm and beauty, and particularly in this time for white noticed in regard to fashionable petticoats.

White Petticoats Return to Vogue.

To glance at the daintily gowned women one sees along the avenue one might almost believe that the colored silk petticoat had become passe. There are many women who find it serviceable and will continue to wear it, but more and more is the one of pure white batiste coming into vogue. Among tinted effects those made of pale blue, yellow or pink dainty are considered very smart, and when ornamented with quantities of daintiness, handings and fancy appliques of white Valenciennes the effect is that of a blended cloud of snowy white and some pale, soft hue.

For the all white petticoat flat embroidery effects are far more popular than the once elaborate and fashionable decoration made of frills, flounces and entire dencs of lace. Showy effects are no longer countenanced, and we are returning to daintiness, which, however elaborate, it may seem with regard to the amount of work displayed, has a general appearance of beautiful simplicity. This, of course, with regard to the absence of fussy ruffles and frills.

Petticoats, for instance, are now considered in much better taste if the knee-length flounce instead of preventing a suggestion of overlapping ruffles has its deeply rounded scalloped edge made with fine hand embroidery, and having the space between top and bottom ornamented with large flowers, done in either lace or embroidery, and applied with fairly-like stitches.

Graduated tabs, which are pointed at

the bottom, where they are widest, offer splendid opportunities for this mode of treatment. The sections may be joined by means of wide embroidery banding, and a flat, narrow lace frill may fall from underneath the lower edge. In the middle of each panel a spray of flowers, or, better still, one long-stemmed rose, carnation or tulip, wrought in lace and linen embroidery, will combine in an effect of extreme beauty and delightful simplicity. Always, of course, this word simplicity refers to the general impression, for certainly no garment which displays such exquisite handwork could be called really simple.

Tucks are occasionally seen of some of the newest petticoats, but these are usually in clusters set together with extreme dencs, and they are looked upon as flat trimming. Instead of a means for producing fullness when the stitching is freed, Embroidered squares figure on these garments, and some of the prettiest are made of narrow hemstitched handkerchiefs set on with the points up and down. Tiny beading joins them, and the lower corner, which represents the flounce, frequently has a small embroidered flower design.

A handsome one displayed in a lingerie shop has its sheer linen squares ornamented with exquisitely worked hearts in different sizes.

These sections were joined together by inch-wide Valenciennes, which was put on to form bowknots at the points which touched. The loops extended over on to the fine handkerchief material, and this was cut out underneath. In the center of each knot was fastened a soft rosette of pale blue lousine ribbon, which had two depending ends falling almost to the edge of the lace-trimmed undergarment.

The corset cover designed to match this exquisite confection was a dream. The embroidered squares met in a point in front, and loops of Valenciennes formed effective knots over the bust, while the ribbonlike ends trailed upward to make the narrow shoulder straps.

Rosettes of blue ribbon, very flat and soft, were placed directly in front at a point which admits of such ornamentation.

## WHERE THE BRAVE CANADIANS FELL

### DETAILS OF FIGHT AT KLEIN HART'S RIVER

#### Twenty-One of Twenty-Four Canadians Under Lieutenant Carruthers Were Hit.

The London Standard contained the complete dispatch from Klerksdorf, dated April 4th, giving an account of the fighting near Klein Hart's River in March 31st, in which the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles took such a prominent part. The dispatch says:

"The engagement took place at Klerksdorf, on the Klerksdorf, about 80 miles to the west of Klerksdorf, and resulted in perhaps the most decisive check that the Boer general has met with during the whole course of his remarkable military career. General Walter Klerksdorf, who had left Klerksdorf at the head of a body of infantry and mounted troops, reached Klerksdorf on Monday morning, and at 2.30 dispatched a mobile column, under the command of Colonel Cookson, to reconnoitre in the direction of Hart's River. The force consisted of about 1,700 men, all mounted on horses. Col. Klerksdorf assigned the command of a portion of the column, composed of the 28th Mounted Infantry, the Artillery Mounted Rifles and the 2nd Regiment of Kitchener's Fighting Scouts. Under the personal direction of Col. Cookson were the 2nd Canadian Mounted Infantry, Dament's Horse and the guns that accompanied the force, namely, two sections of the 7th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and three pom-poms. The supreme command, it should be again stated, was vested in Col. Cookson.

Chasing a Boer Convoy.

"The expedition, which was not encouraged by unnecessary baggage, covered the ground rapidly, and shortly after daylight, lighted upon the rear of the enemy's convoy. The trail was closely followed up, and by about 9 o'clock the clouds of dust stirred up by the convoy were clearly visible ahead. A report was brought in to the effect that the escort consisted of about 500 Boers. Shortly afterwards the Mounted Infantry, who were moving at the head of the column, were ordered to advance at a gallop, and after covering eight miles at a good speed came into touch with the enemy. They at once dismounted, and entered into action. Both sides sustained a few casualties, but the Boers kept the convoy moving on steadily, and succeeded in getting it away over a ridge. The Mounted Infantry were restrained from a pursuit, as the information had been obtained that a further force of over 2,000 Boers, who had been marching considerably ahead of their convoy, were hastening back to the scene of the fighting.

Whole Force Surrounded.

"Colonel Cookson had by this time arrived at the front with the whole of the column. Orders were given for the men to halt and encamp on the bank of the river, while the outposts were thrown out to guard against surprise. A few minutes later, however, a shell from one of the three Boer guns, which had been moved up to a long, low ridge 4,000 yards distant from the camp, dropped into the midst of our men. At the same time a fusillade of Boer bullets showed on all sides, especially on the flanks of our column.

"A general engagement ensued. The disposition of Colonel Cookson's force was, roughly, as follows: A mile and a half away from the camp, on the right flank, was a small body of men, composed of 24 Canadians and 43 Mounted Infantry. They were posted 500 yards in front of a belt of trees. On the left flank, about 1,000 yards from the camp, stood a farmhouse, which was held by two companies of the artillery and Mounted Rifles. Along the line of the Klerksdorf, in such a position that it could cover the farmhouse, were the remainder of the Artillery Rifles. Next to them came the 28th Mounted Infantry, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, the bulk of the Canadians and Dament's Horse. All the horses that it was possible to safeguard in that way were placed under shelter in depressions in the Spruit.

The Boers' Charge.

"As in his previous and more successful engagements, Delarey's object was to rush the British defence by a coup de main. Shortly after his heavier guns had opened fire on the camp, a pom-pom was trained on our men, who were lying down along the Spruit. Simultaneously 300 Boers, riding in lines, and in widely extended order, were launched from along the ridge, and galloped straight for the farmhouse, which was undoubtedly the key of our position. The enemy came on at a headlong pace, and did not draw rein until they were within 200 yards of the building. Volleyers were directed at them from the house and its vicinity, and the Boers halted, and with the reins thrown loosely over their left arms returned the fire from the saddle. The moment they came to a standstill our guns in that corner of the camp opened fire on them at a range of 1,200 yards. Subjected to this cross shell fire, and to the steady volleys from the farmhouse, the Boers were compelled after three or four minutes of a particularly warm time, to wheel about and gallop for cover under the ridge from which they had come.

The Canadians' Resistance.

"In the meanwhile the small band of Canadians and Mounted Infantry on the other flank found themselves opposed to a force seven times their own number. About 600 Boers advanced upon them, under cover of the belt of trees, and charged upon the thin line cowering upon their comradely to surrender. Lieutenant Carruthers, of the Canadians, promptly sprang to his feet and crying, 'Back! No surrender!' shot down the foremost man with his revolver, at a distance of 15 paces. The men were not slow in

emulating their gallant leader. There was absolutely no cover for them, except the short grass, but, lying down in it at full length, they fired steadily and straight, and forced the Boers to halt back to the screen of trees. The enemy, however, were determined to capture or annihilate the little band. While some of them climbed into the trees, and from that position of advantage, fired down on our men, the others extended their line, and quickly brought the defenders under a devastating cross-fire.

21 of 24 Canadians Hit.

"But every man of the 70 proved himself a hero. For two hours, with all but 15 of their number had been killed or wounded, they kept the 600 Boers at bay. It was not till then that the enemy ventured to make another rush, and succeeded in capturing the handful of survivors. The Canadians had 21 men out of 24 killed and wounded, and the Mounted Infantry lost 20 out of 45. Lieutenant Carruthers was the only officer who was not either slain or seriously hurt. He had several flesh wounds, and his clothes were perforated in many places by bullets, but he stoutly refused to go to the hospital. When he was taken prisoner some of the Boers wanted to shoot him there and then; but they ultimately thought better of it, saying that he was 'too brave a man to die in that way.'

Every one of the dead had been shot repeatedly, and most of the wounded were struck more than once. Surgeon Hoops, for instance, was hit twice in the wrist, as well as in the heel and the thigh.

The Fighting Elsewhere.

"While the enemy had gained this small advantage on the right flank, they found it impossible to make headway elsewhere. The 500 men who had charged down from the ridge at the beginning of the action worked round towards one end of the farmhouse, and there, too, extended their line till it reached slightly to the rear of the farm, and tried to beat down the defence on that side by sheer marksmanship. On the other side a line of at least 1,000 Boers extended round from the belt of trees almost to that point on the ridge where the enemy's guns were still busy shelling the camp. Our position was by this time practically surrounded. General Delarey and Kemp were directing the attack from a slight eminence close by, and were urging on the commandos to renew the charge. But our men were keeping up too active and spirited a defence. One of the pom-poms was brought down by Col. Klerksdorf, in order to escape our shells they kept their guns on the move, and as they were evidently unable to time the fuses aright, their shells fell either short or wide of the objective. By 4 o'clock the attack had been beaten at every point, and began to fall. Half an hour later Delarey withdrew, carrying with him such of his killed and wounded as he could manage to get away. The official statement of the Boer losses is 123, but those of our wounded who, as they lay on the field, had the opportunity to note the extent of their casualties, place them without hesitation at between 250 and 300."

The Boers' Retreat.

"The practice made by the enemy's gunners had at first been good enough, but by this time their firing had become rather wild and irregular. In order to escape our shells they kept their guns on the move, and as they were evidently unable to time the fuses aright, their shells fell either short or wide of the objective. By 4 o'clock the attack had been beaten at every point, and began to fall. Half an hour later Delarey withdrew, carrying with him such of his killed and wounded as he could manage to get away. The official statement of the Boer losses is 123, but those of our wounded who, as they lay on the field, had the opportunity to note the extent of their casualties, place them without hesitation at between 250 and 300."

GRIFFITHS' The Ideal Remedy for killing any pain of any kind. Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. Large bottles, 25c. and 50c.

MENTHOL LINIMENT.

Rest's correspondent at Pekin says the officials have found intact treasure to the value of over £14,571,427, in gold and silver, which was buried in the women's quarters of the palace before the flight of the court. Several days have been spent in digging it up.

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In order to assist the Tourists' Association in their work of attracting visitors to Victoria, and at the same time furnish a reliable guide of the best hotels, restaurants and private homes for summer travellers, the Times is making a feature of this directory. Space will be provided on specially favorable terms to advertisers in order to make the column as complete as possible.

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## Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that the Municipal Offices will be closed on Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th inst.

CHAS. HAYWARD, Mayor.  
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., May 21, 1902.

## Victoria Water Works

Attention is called to Sections 22 and 28 of "The Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1900," No. 845, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter. If water except water supplied by meter is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water the sum of fifty cents for each infraction, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attached to any infraction of this By-Law."

L. RAYMER, Water Commissioner.  
City Hall, 6th May, 1902.

## Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chambers, City Hall, Douglas Street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, 1902, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the Assessment Roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. G.  
Victoria, B. C., 15th day of May, 1902.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for a transfer to William Neill of the license now held by me, to sell spirits and fermented liquors by retail, upon the premises known as "The Exchange Saloon," situate on Esplanade Road, in the City of Victoria.

JOSEPH HALL.  
Dated the 18th day of April, 1902.

## Notice

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next session for a transfer to J. J. Fitzgerald of the license now held by me for the sale of wines and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Telegraph Hotel," situate at No. 40 Scott Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1902.  
ANN PEARCE.

## "Municipal Clauses Act."

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C., I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirits and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the "Queen's Saloon," situate on the corner of View and Douglas Streets, in the City of Victoria aforesaid, being the premises known as the Imperial Hotel, from myself to W. W. Van Vleet, Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1902.  
C. R. BROWN.

## WANTED

A suitable person to take charge of an old man and provide him with board and lodging for \$15.00 per month.

For particulars apply to the City Clerk's office.  
By order,  
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. G.  
Victoria, B. C., May 1st, 1902.

## S. S. HAZELTON

Will Leave Port Eslington for Hazelton.

And way landings on the Skeena River as on about April 2nd. Regular trips will be made at frequent intervals thereafter. Close connection with mail steamers from Victoria and Vancouver.

For rates of passage and freight apply to K. F. RUTHER & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I, Robert A. McClelland, of the City of Victoria, B. C., will apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1902, for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Queen's Saloon," situate on the corner of View and Douglas Streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Jacob M. Hughes, of the same place.

ROBERT A. MCCLELLAND, By His Attorney in Fact, Simon Leiser.

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we, Bassett & Simpson, of the City of Victoria, B. C., will apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1902, for a transfer of the license to sell wines, spirits and liquors by retail on the premises known as the "Queen's Saloon," situate on the corner of View and Douglas Streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to Jas. Moran, of the same place.

BASSETT & SIMPSON, Dated the 8th day of May, 1902.

## NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of the District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. BULLY, Land Commissioner.

## VICTORIA UNDERTAKING PARLORS

80 JOHNSON STREET.  
F. BROOKS, MANAGER.  
Telephone: Office, 225; Residence, 740.



ROSE-COLORED CREPE NEGLIGEE, WITH LOUIS QUINZE KNOTS

## THE CITIES OF RUSSIA.

According to the last census, the returns for which have occupied two years in compilation, there are only three cities in the Russian Empire containing a population of over half a million souls, viz., St. Petersburg, 1,267,000; Moscow, 1,086,000; and Warsaw, 1,014,800. Odessa comes next with 402,000; Loda, 314,000; Riga, 283,000; Kiev, 249,000; Kharkoff, 171,000; Tiflis, 170,000; Wilna, 160,000; Tashkent, 157,000; and Saratoff, Kasan, Yekaterinoslaf, Rostoff-on-Don, Astrakhan, Baku, Tula, and Kishineff, with populations varying downward from 153,000 to 108,000 souls. There are 35 towns containing between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, and 82 towns with populations varying from 10,000 to 50,000 souls; Yakusik is the smallest in the list with 7,000 inhabitants. In 19 only of the 139 cities and towns enumerated as the female population slightly in excess of that of the males; in all the rest the male is largely in excess of the female population. In many instances the females constitute only 70 per cent. of the total population. Among those Russian towns whose populations have most rapidly increased the Polish centre of Loda is conspicuously the first. Fifteen years ago the so-called Russian Manchester was a place of some 25,000 inhabitants; it now contains an industrial population of 315,000 souls.—London Standard's Odessa Letter.

## THE STOMACH'S "WEAL OR WOE."

"The stomach is the centre from which the standpoint of health flows 'weal or woe.' A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strength and steady nerve centres—strong nerve centres mean good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nerve makes and keeps the stomach tight. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—62.

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Hawks fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour.

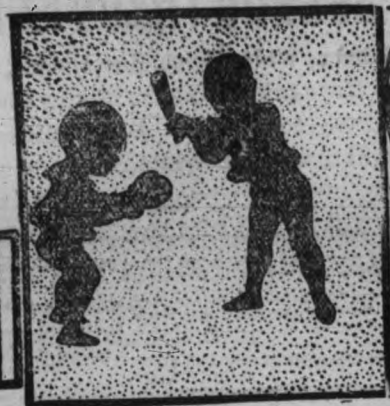
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### WHY THE CRANE HAS A LONG BILL.

Solitary and stately, like a sentinel watching for the enemy, a long-legged crane stood one day in the bay fishing for gulls. The terms were flying around in stately majesty overhead, the fish hawks were perched on the sand stakes near the shoals, and the snipe, curlews, turnstones and oyster-catchers were busily running up and down the beach searching for their food.

It was a warm, rainy day, such as comes occasionally to make our seacoast a beautiful place for the birds in early summer. There was no fisherman or hunter in sight, and the shore birds had the place all to themselves. The cries and screams of the gulls and the shrill cackle of the fish hawks and the gurgling murmur of the snipe and plovers were the only sounds that broke the quietness of the scene.

The big crane was fishing with the rest of the birds, standing first on one long leg and then on the other, and occasionally on both. He was awkwardly tall and spindle-legged, and some of the birds passing by were amused at his appearance.

"Why does the crane have such long legs?" asked a curlew, with a sudden twist of his tail which brought him to a quick stop.

"So he can wade out in deep water and fish," replied a companion. "He would starve to death if he had to dive for his fish."

"But why does he have such a long bill?" persisted the inquiring little curlew.

"To catch the fish with, I suppose. I don't know any other reason. But perhaps the bittern can tell you; he's a near cousin."

The bittern standing by puffed up his throat and made his ugly form look less graceful than ever. "You'll see some day," he said stiffly. "He uses it to fight with and to protect himself."

The two curlews laughed at this and thought it a huge joke, for who had ever heard of the crane fighting? Why, he was such a timid creature that he trembled, ready to fly away, when a flock of sandpipers flew over his head.

One of the saucy curlews said quickly: "He would never be able to get his long bill up in time to fight off an enemy. Why, we could fly all around him while he was lifting his bill."

The bittern made no answer, but looked disdainfully out toward the water, where the solitary crane was fishing. The crane was a homely bird, but the bittern knew that he was homelier, and so he made friends with his cousin.

Suddenly, while the birds fished and screamed and laughed, a shadow was cast over the bay, which made all eyes little heart tremble and caused all eyes to be turned upward. Instinctively each creature knew the meaning of that shadow, and when the hawk fell over the great assembly of birds it was as though

death had suddenly appeared among them.

Then came a long, shrill scream, which to the birds had a blood-curdling sound that made them crouch down in fear. It was answered by another, and looking up the frightened birds could see an enormous chicken hawk circling over the bay, while its mate in the distance was flying rapidly to meet it. The fierce hawk had discovered a good feeding ground, and scarcely one of the birds dared move wing or head. One out of their number was doomed to death. The great hawk would pounce down upon one and crush out its life. Not a bird dared attempt to fly away to hide in the distant meadows lest this should attract the hawk's attention.

Slowly the big creatures flew nearer to the bay, and then apparently selecting their victim it shot downward like a flash, uttering at the same time a fearful scream of triumph. But the little curlew which had been chosen for the hawk's meal was not prepared to die, and it flew up and around, circling this way and that in the air to escape the fierce talons of the pursuer. The hawk, angered at this, dashed after the curlew, and soon tired the bird out.

Then, exhausted by fear and the hard exertions, the curlew fell plump into the water, landing so close to the crane that it nearly hit his back. The crane had crouched in fear, with his long bill pointing heavenward. The little curlew, finding itself so near the crane, crawled under its protecting feathers to hide.

The hawk, not to be baffled by the bird, dashed toward the crane; but the latter, fearing the angry bird, raised the long, sharp bill toward the hawk, resting the head on his broad back to give strength. The hawk saw the straight, sharp-pointed bill, and stopped within a foot of the foe.

With angry screams the hawk flew up and down, and threatened to dive at the crane, but the latter knew that his only hope was in keeping his single weapon facing the enemy. If the truth must be told, the crane was so frightened that it was with difficulty he could keep from trembling; but, with bird-like instinct, he watched the hawk closely, and always faced him.

For ten minutes the angry creature flew around the crane which had dared interfere with him, and then, losing all control of his vicious temper, the hawk dashed down so rapidly that he could not stop in time to avoid the sharp bill. He went plunging down upon it, his body striking the sharp point just above the centre of the breastbone. The bill cut through the skin and flesh, and inflicted a severe wound.

Frightened at this sudden, sharp pain, the hawk jumped up and flew away with a loud wail of mixed anger and suffering. The crane continued to stand perfectly still, with his weapon now tinged with the hawk's blood, pointing up in the air. When the hawk disappeared the frightened

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### A CARELESS ARTIST PUZZLE PICTURE.



THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE. CAN ANY OF OUR READERS TELL WHAT IT IS?

ened curlew crawled forth from his hiding place and said: "Are you hurt, crane? I shall never be able to thank you enough for saving my life. Now I know why cranes have long bills."

The crane did not answer for some time, and then it said, as if awakening from a dream: "Did you break my neck? Oh, how my head and neck ache! I don't think I can ever move them again!"

Indeed, the blow had nearly broken the long neck, and the crane felt unable

to walk for some time; but all the short birds clustered around him and sang his praises. Some tried to straighten the neck out and wipe off the bill, and they even brought him small fish to eat. For several days he was unable to fish for himself, and the other birds brought him food and pushed the live fishes down his throat, saying that he deserved them all. Of course, the curlews were satisfied that the bittern knew what he was talking about, and that the crane's long neck and longer legs were not made so by any mistake.



### HOW TO MAKE A BLOW GUN OUT OF WRAPPING PAPER.

All of you boys who are fond of shooting at a mark, and have read of the wonderful performances of the South American natives with the blow gun, may easily make a blow gun for yourselves without any trouble to speak of. The blow gun shown in the picture is not made of bamboo or wood, nor even of glass, but simply of strips of wrapping paper pasted together and rolled into a long spiral tube. It is not a blow gun in form only, but a blow gun which will shoot as straight as a mark as any blow gun ever made. Now, if you boys want to have real lots of fun in the house on rainy days, just make one of these blow guns, and see if the hours won't fly by so rapidly and pleasantly that it will be bedtime before you are fairly aware of it. Before going to work, however, I want to caution you all to follow the directions as carefully as you can. The boy who comes nearest to doing so will make the best gun.

Cut out some long strips of heavy wrapping paper (three or four four inches in width). Then thoroughly paste two of these strips on both sides. When you have done this thoroughly, mind you—start to roll one of them into a spiral tube, as shown in diagram. This tube should measure half an inch across. When you have rolled up the first strip, almost to the end lap the remaining unrolled part about one inch over the second strip, and proceed with the rolling. Continue in this way until you have made a long tube, measuring four or five feet in length. This matter of rolling the paper is very simple, and it only requires care to keep the tube the same size for its entire length. In fact, this is all the work there is in the making of the blow gun, and it is so little that in case, after rolling the tube you find it not exactly the same width throughout its entire length, I advise you to at once unroll it and start to roll over again. If the paper is thoroughly saturated with paste—I don't mean by this that paste should be laid on very heavily, but just enough to thoroughly moisten the paper—you will be enabled to roll and unroll the tube a number of times if occasion necessitates. When you have made the tube completely to your satisfaction,

stand it up in some dry corner and let it remain there until the paste becomes thoroughly hardened. It will take some time for it to dry, but when once it does you will have a blow gun which will seem to you fully as hard as wood or bamboo, and which will last for months. You see, then, it is very necessary that the rolling should be done carefully, for then it will be as permanent as your baseball bat or top. Right here let me suggest, before I forget it, that as soon as you have completed the rolling, and before standing it in a corner to dry, wind pieces of string around each joint and at either end, and do not take these off until the paste is dry.

To make the dart is a very simple matter. It is made as follows: Take a large-sized carpet tack having a sharp point, and deep sealing wax on the head of it until you have formed quite a large ball. Now, while wax is still soft, stick into it a number of pieces of worsted, each measuring about two inches in length. There should be enough of these pieces of worsted to fill the mouth of the tube without fitting at all tightly. You may easily judge of the number necessary by first blowing the dart with a few strands attached, and adding worsted until your dart shoots out of the end of the tube with considerable force. To add more strands to the sealing wax, stop the latter by holding it over a fire.

When you find that your blow gun works really well you may easily paint a target with writing ink on a piece of cardboard or wood, and place this at the far end of a room, or, better still, at the end of a long hallway. In making the target first paint a round bull's eye about two inches in diameter, and then around this at a distance of two inches apart paint four rings. In playing the game the boy that first gets 25 wins. The bull's eye counts five points, the space between the bull's eye and the first ring counts four, between the second and third rings three, between the third and fourth rings two, and between the fourth and fifth rings one. In taking aim point the end of the blow gun just as straight as you can at the bull's eye, or if at some distance away, a little above it. When ready to shoot blow suddenly and hard.

### FUNNY FISHERMEN.

In England the boys—and sometimes grown men—have a very funny way of catching fish.

You would never guess what it is, so I might just as well tell you right off. It was an English boy who told me about it.

"You must first catch a goose," he said, "and that is the hardest part. Then you tie a line which has a baited hook on one end, to the goose's leg."

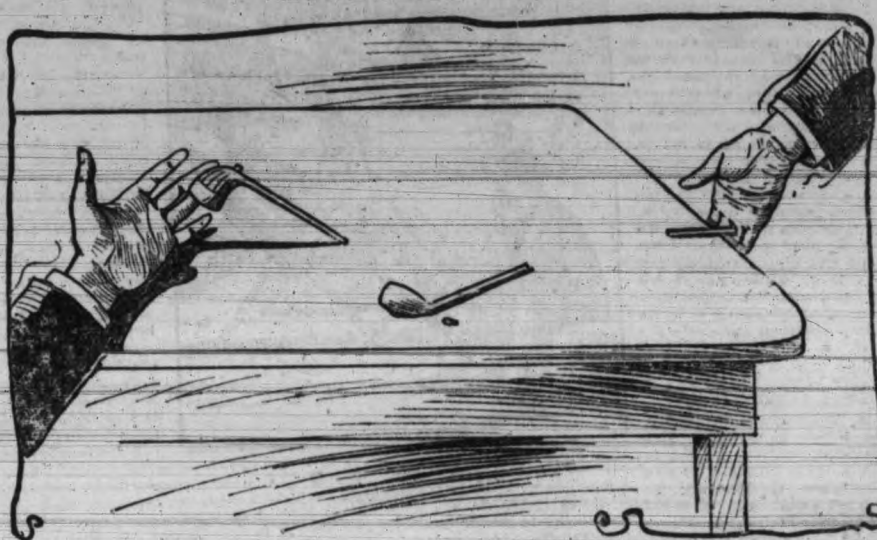
"Then let her go. She'll make for the water every shot, and as she swims about she, of course, drags hook and line after her."

"Pretty soon a fish bites and maybe gets hooked."

"Then the goose feels something tugging at her leg, and she swims along about as hard as she can, but this only makes the tugging worse. The only way to get away from that awful something, she thinks, is to get out of the water. So, with wildly beating wings, she makes for the shore at a rattling pace."

**ASTHMA** Because hundreds of Asthmatics are being cured by **CLARK'S KIDNEY COMPOUND**. This wonderful remedy is the only one that actually cures. It builds up the system by a constitutional treatment, thereby removing the cause of the disease, stops the spasmodic contraction and speedily cures. Send 10 cents for sample. A bottle \$5.00 prepaid from The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

### A PRETTY PARTY TRICK.



The old-fashioned clay pipe—perhaps you can find one by diligent search—has a little knob on the underside of the stem, near the bowl. I don't think that it has ever been satisfactorily determined what this knob was put there for, and I assume that, having procured a pipe—to blow soap-bubbles or to curl your hair, according to your age and sex—you will want to get rid of the useless knob as soon as possible.

Now, if you try to knock it off with a hammer you will probably smash the pipe and leave the knob fast to the last great fragment. The proper way is to ask a friend to insert his finger into the bowl and to hold the pipe, as shown in the picture, with the stem slightly inclined and the mouth end resting on a smooth table. Then lay an iron rod or a piece of pipe-stem two or three inches long on the table so that it points to and

along the stem of the pipe and projects a little beyond the edge of the table. Then strike the short rod or pipe-stem smartly with your hand and send it over the table and up the stem of the pipe until it strikes the knob and knocks it off. You may not succeed the first time, but keep on until you do. It is easier than it looks and makes a very pretty parlor trick.

### THREE FINE NEW GAMES.

Charades are great fun. Almost every one knows how to play them, but here is a brand new game, something like charades and much more jolly.

Divide the company into two sides, and let each in turn set an animal for the other to guess. Some animals are easy to act, but others are quite hard, especially as it is against the rule to imitate the cries of the creatures.

Giraffe is acted in this way: Each boy and girl bends forward from the waist and lets the arms hang down straight in front, as though to touch the floor, but all necks and heads are stretched upward with all their might. It does not take long for the other side to guess giraffe.

Suppose elephant is next. The poor beast has to come in on three legs—two legs and one arm—for he has to have a trunk. One arm and hand made that, curled naturally, and moved as though he is feeding.

If you play this comical game you will surely be able to think of beasts or birds just as fast as you need them. Thinking of them will be half the fun.

At a party, not long ago, another droll game was played. It was very simple. The boys and girls sat in a circle, in the midst of which stood a young lady with a box of capdies. "All look glad," she said, and each youngster put on a broad grin. The jolliest bit of all received a piece of candy as a reward. The children howled with delight when they saw him. Then, in turn, they looked sad, cross, gloomy, foolish, and however else the leader suggested. At the conclusion of the game, the young lady, who was an older sister of the small boy for whom the prize for the children who had won the most pieces of candy, had the youngsters could not exhibit them. Naturally, he had eaten them all.

This would be a good game for you to try with your small brothers and sisters. You will enjoy it as much as they, and they will think it fine.

"Guess Who" is a game which will appeal to all boys and girls who like to "dress up." For this the company must be divided into two sides. One side stays in the room and the other goes out. The side that goes out must be provided with a long broom or a curtain pole, or something of the sort. This pole or broom must be dressed up to represent the body, above the waist, of a gigantic creature. A sunbonnet, with a piece of hanging down in front, or a hat and a thick veil, or a false face, with a hood,

### WHAT WILLIE SAW.



"If that's a copper," Willie said, "How I would like to spend it! And if it was my pocket piece I'd never, never lend it!"

### BEFORE GRANPA SAW STARS.



These children, still so small, Go sliding down the stairs, And catch—Oh, what a sad event— Poor grandpa unaware!

### BOILING WATER THAT WILL NOT BOIL AN EGG.

Most of the boys and girls have heard, no doubt, that although water may be made to boil at the top of a high mountain, it cannot be made hot enough to boil an egg. Perhaps they have puzzled over this a good deal, wondering why the egg will not boil if the water does. They know very well that if an egg is dropped into boiling water in the kitchen at their house, and allowed to remain five minutes, it will be boiled nearly as hard as a stone. Why, then, will it not do the same on a mountaintop?

The reason is that it requires less heat to boil water on a mountaintop than it does down at the sea-level, and the water, therefore, does not get hot enough to cook the egg. Water boils on a mountaintop, say, three miles in height at a temperature of about 185 degrees, but it will not boil at sea-level at less than 212 degrees. Now, as it requires a heat of 212 degrees to cook an egg, it is very plain why the water that boils at 185 degrees will not do the work.

But why will water boil at a temperature of 185 degrees on a mountaintop? When you put a kettle of water over a fire the water in the bottom of the kettle soon begins to get hot, and as it gets hot it rises to the top of the kettle, colder water coming down to take its place at the bottom. This goes on until all the water in the kettle becomes hot, and then, as it gets hotter and hotter, little globules, or bubbles, of steam form at the bottom and ascend to the top, where they escape into the air.

This rise and escape of the bubbles of steam is called boiling, and it has been found that under ordinary conditions it will not take place until the water reaches a temperature of 212 degrees, which is heat enough to cook an egg or any kind of food.

Now, you must remember that the pressure of the air on everything around you is 15 pounds to the square inch, and that pressure, therefore, is on the surface of the water in the kettle, and has to be overcome by the bubbles of steam before they can escape from the water. They have force enough to escape when driven upward by a heat of 212 degrees, but not until then.

On a mountaintop, however, the conditions are very different. There the air is much lighter than it is at sea-level, and the pressure is less than 15 pounds to the square inch. Hence the steam bubbles do not meet with so much resistance in coming from the water, and a heat of 185 degrees is generally sufficient to drive them out. In other words, a heat of 185



